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VOL. XXII NO. 31. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

BIHAR SURVEY TO PLAN RECONSTRUCTION

Central Committee Scheme For Relief

Labour Corps To Clear Debris At Muzaffarpur

18 COMMITTEES AT JOB

PATNA, Feb. 5.

In view of the pressure of work the Bihar Central Relief Committee have decided to increase the number of departments to 18, among these being the Department of Engineering and Agriculture which will make a survey of the situation with a view to preparing the plan of reconstruction and also to give such immediate advice to persons whose houses have been damaged and also to Agriculturists whose fields have been destroyed.

GRANTS TO CENTRES.

The grant sub-Committee appointed will sanction grants to different Centres of Relief with Babu Rajendra Prasad as President and Rai Bahadur Mihirnath Roy, Mr. Baldeo Sahay, Mr. S. M. Hafeez and Mr. Saranghdar Prasad Sinha as members. The committee has also decided to publish a bi-weekly bulletin to keep the public informed of the relief work.

LABOUR CORPS.

The Muzaffarpur Relief Committee has resolved to organise labour corps to clear the debris of ruined houses and take stock of the loss of life and property there. A joint medical Relief Committee of 20 doctors was formed at Muzaffarpur and the town was divided into four parts, hospitals being opened in each with a compliment of doctors and compounders.

MEDICAL SURVEY.

Medical Relief in other areas north of Bihar was also co-ordinated by Dr. Mangal Singh who made a medical survey of the affected areas. Dr. Mangal suggests setting up of a travelling dispensary, for the villages.

RURAL RELIEF.

The Central Relief Committee has also started a rural Relief Department to hear the grievances of villagers and after enquiry to send relief to them.

Subscriptions so far received by the Bihar Central Relief Committee amount to Rs. 6 lakhs, 25 thousand.—A. P.

Poet's Surprise At Mahatma's Statement

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 5.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has issued the following statement through "United Press":—

"It has caused me painful surprise to find Mahatma Gandhi accusing those who blindly follow their own social custom of untouchability for having brought down the God's vengeance upon certain parts of Bihar, evidently specially selected for his desolating displeasure. It is all the more unfortunate because this kind of unscientific and materialistic views of things are too readily accepted by large section of our countrymen.

INDIGNITY OF IT

"It keenly feel the indignity of it when I am compelled to utter the truism in asserting that physical catastrophes have their inevitable and excelusive origin in certain combination of physical facts.

"Unless we believe in the inexorableness of universal laws in the working of which God himself never interferes imperilling thereby the integrity of His own creation we find it impossible to justify his ways on occasions like the one which has sorely stricken us in an overwhelming manner and scale.

HUMAN NATURE

"If we associate the ethical principles with cosmic phenomena we shall have to admit that human nature is morally superior to Providence that preaches lessons in good behaviour in orges of worst behaviour possible. For we can never imagine any civilised ruler of men making indiscriminate examples of casual victims including children and members of the untouchable community in order to impress others dewelling at a safe distance who possibly deserve severer condemnation. Though we cannot point out any period of human history that is free from iniquities of darkest kind, we still find citadels of malevolence yet remain unshaken, that factories that cruelly thrive upon abject poverty and ignorance of famished cultivators or prison houses in all parts of the world where penal system is pursued, which most of ten is a special form of licensed criminality, still stand firm. It only shows the law of gravitation does not in the least respond to the stupendous load of calousness that accumulates till moral foundation of our society begins to show dangerous cracks and civilisations are undermined.

MAHATMA'S ARGUMENT

"What is truly tragic about it is the fact that the kind of argument that Mahatmaji used by exploiting an event of cosmic disturbance far better suits the psychology of his opponents than his own and it would not have surprised me at all if they had taken this opportunity of holding himself and his followers responsible for the visitation of livine anger. As for us we feel perfectly secure in the faith that our own sins and errors, however enormous, have not got enough force to drag down the structure of creation to ruins.

PROFOUNDLY HURT

"We can depend upon it, sinners and saints, bigots and breakers of conventions. We, who are immensely grateful to Mahatmaji for inducing by his wonderful inspiration, freedom from fear and feebleness in the minds of his countrymen feel profoundly hurt when any words from his mouth may emphasise elements of unreason in those very minds, unreason which is fundamental source of all blind powers that drive us against freedom and self-respect."—(United Press.)

PRAY FOR THEIR SOULS

A correspondent wires as follows from Karaikudi (South India):—

His Holiness Jagatguru Shankaracharya has made a fervent appeal to the public for mass prayers on Monday, the 12th Mahasiwaratri Day, for the salvation of souls of victims of earthquake. His Holiness appeals for financial assistance for their relief.—A. P

TANKS RUSHED TO PARIS

Mobilisation Of Troops As Preparation For Debate In Chamber

OPPOSITION WRATH

But Daladier's Handling Of Situation Brings Him Socialist Support.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Paris.—The mobilisation of the troops of the Paris Garrison in preparation for the Chamber debate to-morrow brought the wrath of the Opposition on the heads of the Government.

According to "Le Jour," the Right organ, tanks are being rushed from the garrison city Compiegne, while two divisions of troops have been ordered to march to the Capital and the garrisons around the city have been warned to be ready in case of eventualities.

It is reported that the Royalists intend to stage a demonstration while the debate is likely to be stormy.

It is predicted that the decision of the Socialist leader, M. Blum, to support the Government now that M. Chiappe has been offered as "sacrifice" will temporarily save M. Daladier whose supporters hail his handling of the position as an indication that the situation is well in hand.—Reuter.

THREAT OF REVOLUTION

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Paris. The city is full of the wildest alarmist rumours in which words "coup d'etat" and "revolution" are freely bandied. The facts are that the whole garrison has been confined to barracks in readiness for to-morrow's meeting of Parliament. The Company Spahis, the crack native Cavalry has been brought from Senlis, tanks from Compiegne, altogether 30,000 police gendarmes and troops are available to quell violence, though it is improbable that

Stop Press On Page 8

troops will be conspicuous unless the police are overwhelmed.

According to "Action Francaise" machine guns will be mounted on the Chamber itself, but since traffic will be stopped half a mile round the Chamber, they are not likely to be used. "If there is a single demonstration you will be dismissed, is the warning given by the Minister of the Interior to M. Chiappe's successor and the warning has been passed to various police chiefs.

Meantime the National Union of ex-soldiers have declared they will put 30,000 demonstrators on the streets and the Jeunesse Patriote Communists, Fascists and Royalists are concentrating their forces. There is also an undercurrent of unrest among the police owing to the dismissal M. Chiappe who was rousingly cheered by the police crowds as he left the Prefecture of Police in disgrace.

Paris is certainly in a dangerous mood; but France is endowed with unbounded resilience. The treatment of M. Chiappe is the immediate bone of contention. The question is asked if M. Chiappe is involved in the Stavisky affair why promote him to a resident general, if not involved why sacrifice him?—Reuter.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DISPUTE

VIENNA, Feb. 5.

The Cabinet has decided submit Germano-Austrian dispute to League. Reuter.

Japan's "War Policy"

SOVIET MINISTER'S WARNING

Tells Congress "We Must Defend Every Inch Of Territory"

DEFENCE BARRIERS

LONDON, Feb. 5.

MOSCOW:—"We must defend at all costs every inch of our Far Eastern territory declared the War Commissor M. Voroshilov in his speech at the Communist Congress on the Soviet defence measures in the Far East.

In the course of his speech he vigorously attacked Japanese militarism and said it was now clear that Japan was the first to choose war as the way out of the crisis. Japan was the main purchaser of munitions and war material in world markets and had been simultaneously conducting a tremendous campaign to prepare the country for war.

"It would be strange if we pretended not to take notice," M. Voroshilov contended that Japan had done everything possible to injure Soviet interests.

In reference to the Chinese Eastern Railway, he declared that Japanese forces in Manchuria far exceeded the necessities for the defence of Japanese interests. It behoved the Soviet, therefore, to be on the guard. "We have somewhat reinforced an forces in the Far East and carried out certain measures of fortification and created barriers the important sections which the enemy will not easily overstep."—Reuter.

MAHATMA BUSY AT COONOOR

COONOOR, Feb. 5.

Gandhiji was busy even during his days of rest at Coonoor. His residence was literally besieged by a large number of visitors daily, among whom were some Europeans. On Friday afternoon, Gandhiji went to Kotagiri, where he addressed a meeting. On Saturday, he visited Cheries in Coonoor and addressed a public meeting. Yesterday he went to Ootoacamund, where he addressed a meeting, visited Sri Ram Krishna Ashram and Om Prakash Mutt, and opened a temple to Harijans. Total collections on these days amousted to Rs. 802, Rs. 1,197, and Rs. 1,593 respectively besides jewellery. Gandhiji has so far collected Rs. 1,216 towards the Bihar Relief Fund by small donations, excluding jewels. To-day he has entered upon his day of silence. To-morrow morning. Gandhiji and party will leave Coonoor for Coimbatore district to resume the Harijan tour.—A. P.

THEY SOUGHT REDRESS BUT GOT ARRESTED

Alleged Obstruction Of Traffic

N/W DELHI, Feb. 5.

Hundred and thirtyone Sikhs including nine women were arrested to-day outside the Forign and Political department, Government of India Secretariat, for alleged obstruction of traffic.

It is stated that they had gone there to ventilate their grievances before the Government against the Patiala State.—A.P.

BALKAN PACT SIGNED

BELGRADE, Feb. 5.

The Balkan Pact between Greece, Turkey, Rumanian and Jugoslavia has been initialled at Belgrade.—Reuter.

MODY-LEES PACT IN COMMONS

Hoare Says It Is First Step In Extension Of Ottawa

TERRORIST BILL

India Secretary Tells M.P's Situation Is Better Than In Last July

LONDON, Feb. 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hemmersley asked whether negotiations had begun between Britain and India for a comprehensive trade agreement extending the principles of Ottawa Agreement to include all textiles.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the matter was under consideration. As a first step the Government of India are seeking to obtain legislative authority for the Lancashire Agreement and afterwards would consider how this and other matters may be related to the Ottawa settlement.

Mr. Hemmersley observed that the Lancashire agreement does not represent the Government of India's final words on the representations made by the Textile Delegation.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he was very conscious of the point mentioned.

The Duchess of Atholl drew attention to the statement of the Home Member of Bengal as regards terrorism.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the present terrorist campaign had been continued with determination since the Chittagong Raid of 1926. Of late the police had increasing success, part of which was due to the discovery of information regarding the extent of the organisation whilst a number of leaders have been captured.

Recruitment continues, manifestations have been checked, but the potentialities remain serious. The Bengal Government, has therefore, introduced a Bill making permanent the Bengal Criminal Laws strengthening the existing law where experience has shown it to be necessary. On the whole the situation is better than in last July because we are now able to take better steps against it.—Reuter.

SIND SEPARATION

LONDON, Feb. 5.

In the Commons Mr. Knox drew attention to the recent letter of the Governor of Bombay in which he he addressed the Sind Boy Scouts as future citizens of an independent province and asked whether the Goveornor was authorised to forestall the recommendations of the Select Committee and Parliament.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he had not seen the actual text of the letter. The Governor of Bombay was obviously only referring to the well-known policy of Government which was subject to the approval of Parliament. There was no occasion to attach to his words a meaning which was not and could not have been intended.

Mr. Knox suggested the letter implied to the people of Sind that the whole question had been settled.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he imagined that the people of Sind would take views from the express policy of Government and were not likely to take it from a letter written to the jamboree of boy scouts.

Mr. Davison asked: "Isn't it unwise for governors to make statements before the Select Committee had reported"?

Sir Samuel Hoase did not think there was any reason for anxiety as the position of Government was well-known. The letter neither added nor detracted from it.

Mr. Davison suggested limiting the number of Indians taking university courses in vew of the numbers of gradhates who had no chance of obtaining soitable employment.

LOSS TO "HINDU," CONGRESS & COUNTRY

Mahatma Pays Tribute To Memory Of Mr. A. R. Iyengar

M. L. As' FEELING REFERENCES IN ASSEMBLY

COONOOR, Feb. 5.

Gandhiji interviewed by the Associated Press on the death of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Ayyangar said, "I am filled with sadness over Mr. Rangaswamy's death. I had the privilege to enjoy close relations with him. He was the righthand man of Pandit Motilalji. His counsels were valued in Congress circles. He was one of the soberest among journalists. He was upholding the traditions left by Mr. Kasturiranga Iyenger, the traditions, which had given the influence which the "Hindu" had. I had intimate conversations with him when I was in Madras recently. His death is a loss to the "Hindu" the Congress and the country."

Gandhiji has also sent the following telegram to Mr. K. Srinivasan of the "Hindu"; "Just learnt of Mr. Rangaswamy's death. Deepest sympathy with his family and staff of the "Hindu."—A. P.

CROWDS OF MOURNERS

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

Crowds of mourners thronged the house of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" when his death became known early this morning. Almost all his friends among the city's elite hastened to have a last Darshan and pay their respects to the departed soul.

The cremation took place, this morning at 11-30 a.m. according to strict Vedic rites at Barbers' Bridge Cremation Grounds at the foot of the memorial erected to the late Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar.

The sacred fire was applied by his only son Mr. A. R. Narasimhan.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The funeral procession which passed from Mowbray's road to Edward and Elliott's road and then turned into the Cremation Grounds was very largely attended.

The chief mourners besides his wife, children and brother Mr. N. Gopalaswami Iyengar were Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swadesa Mitran," Mr. K. Srinivasan and K. Gopalan proprietors of the "Hindu."

There was a number of callers at the Cremation Ground, including Mr. Jamal Mohamed, Mr. M. K. Srinivasan, Mr. K. Nageswar Rao and others.

Just before fire was applied, many of his friends broke down in sobs.

Mr. Satyamurthy a close friend and political worker made a feeling reference to the loss sustained by his death.—United Press.

"HINDU" OFFICE CLOSED

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

"The Hindu" and "Swadeshmitran" offices were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Iyengar.

A large number of his friends and admirers called at his residence this morning. Among them were Mr. K. Srinivasan and Mr. K. Gopalan, the proprietors of the "Hindu," Mr. A. A Hayles, editor of "Madras Mail," Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, editor of "Swadesmitran," Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, editor of "Tamil Nadu," Mr. K. Nageswarrao Pantulu, editor of "Andhra Patrika," Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Hon'ble Mr. P. T. Rajan, Sir P S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Jamal Mohamad, Mr. Satyamurty and Mr. Srinivas Iyengar.

A PERSONAL LOSS

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. S. A Brelvi writes:—

The news of the death of Mr. A. R. Iyengar has come to me as a personal loss. He was a great journalist and his services to the country as a Secretary of the Indian National Congress for several years and as the right-hand man of Pandit Motilal Nehru when the latter led the Swaraj Party in the Assembly will long be remembered. The death of such a man is an irreparable loss to the country, and Indian journalism particularly.—A. P

MR. A. R. IYENGAR.

IRREPARABLE LOSS

"Chronicle's" Message To "Hindu"

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has sent the following telegram to the "Hindu."

Rangaswami's sudden death irreparable loss to country and Indian journalism Accept heartfelt condolence on behalf proprietors and staff of "Chronicle."

BRELVI.

GREAT SHOCK TO JOURNALISTS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

The news of the death of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of "The Hindu," Madras, came as a great shock to the journalists and publicmen in Calcutta.

His death at this juncture when his services were more needed than ever before in the country's cause, is regarded as irreparable.

Interviewed by the "United Press," Dr B.C. Roy, the Mayor, paid the following tribute to the

(Continued on page 8)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word. Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an Educated and cultured girl for a Vaishya batchelor of U. P., engineer with foreign technical experience independent means of income. No sub-caste on provincial restrictions. Correspond with full particulars to Box No. 1944, The "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Smart and Competent Cricket Coach for Bhavnagar State High School. Pay Rs. 60. Candidates will have to come at their own expense if called for personal interview. Apply with testimonials to the Director of Public Instruction, Bhavnagar. (1942).

Wanted—Young, Energetic Canvassers. Apply stating terms c/o Post Box No. 2017, Bombay 2. (1935).

Wanted—A Graduate, strong in English and Sanskrit for High School in Gujrat. Box No. 1941, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Youngmen to join the Northern India Institute of Photography and Motion Picture Industry—Rawalpindi—Tutorial staff with high foreign qualification. Apply for free prospectus to: The Northern India Theatres, Ltd., Rawalpindi. (1943).

Unemployment No More.—Here is a big pay job for every one without exception. Apply with two pice stamp. Unemployment Works P.O. Box 116, Delhi. (1936).

Wanted—Managers for Secunderabad and Poona Sub-Offices. Pay Rs. 120—10—Rs. 250—with free quarters. Security Rs. 2,000 in cash or G.P. Notes essential. Apply, Secretary, the Country Insurance Co., Ltd., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (1927).

Wanted—In a well established Insurance Company a capable hand as Manager for Head Office in the grade of Rs. 350—25—Rs. 600 and house rent allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. Security of Rs. 10,000 in cash or G.P. Notes is necessary. Apply Box No. 1926, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to sell all kinds of Leather in different districts for particulars, apply: The Ahmedabad Tanning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Gomtipur, Ahmedabad. (1946)

Wanted a few more influential agents for selling our teas in unrepresented areas. Salary Rs. 250|- plus 20 per cent, commission. Apply:—Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Post Box 6 Madras. (1947)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Cotton Forecast—Those with Capital wanting monthly permanent income Rs. 1,000. Apply Varr Bombay 8. (1938).

Our Forecast Correct—(Proof deposited with "Bombay Chronicle"). Many availed the chance. Why not you? 100 per cent. sure forecast for 6th and 7th February. Nominal charge. Please call at the Master Cotton Reporters, 457, Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansions, Bombay 4. (1945).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Mirror of the Fate—The Secrets: Past, Present, Future Hopes. Business, Love, Health, Magic is told satisfactorily. S.D. Rawal, Excelsior Hotel, opp. Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Rd., Bombay 2. (1937).

Consult Box No. 200, C/o "Chronicle" for various items of Attractive Advertisements in H. O. H. Fete. Outsiders and Suburbans also can be accommodated.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (MAHA SHIVRATRI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st February, 1934.
7915

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 743|151 Impt. of 1934.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 1st March 1934, will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"10. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt on Napier Road, Fort, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19th January, 1934.

7925

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 863|151 Impt. of 1934.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 8th March 1934 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"29-A Regulation of traffic in Hammum Street.—Hammum Street shall be closed to east bound vehicular traffic."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1934.

7926

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Mr. G. MONTAGU HARRIS, the recognized authority on Local Self-Government, will be delivering a series of three Lectures under the auspices of the University of Bombay on the 6th, 7th, and the 9th February, 1934. The subject of the lectures will be "Local Self-Government in different countries." The first lecture of the series will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1934, at 5-45 p.m. The second and the third lectures of the series will be delivered at the same hour in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall The lectures will be presided over by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor of the University. The lectures will be open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1934.

7924

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 948 of 1927.

Messrs TYABALLY ESSUFALLY AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
HAMIRABAI. widow and Others ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 13th January, 1934, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Plaintiffs all right title and interest of 4th and 6th Defendants, in the property, admeasuring 999 sq. yds or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 138 of the Agripada East Estate of the Improvement Trust forming a portion of New Survey No. 3506 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 9/1876 Byculla Division and E. Ward Street No. 6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 2nd day of March 1934 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated the 31st day of January, 1934.

R. S. DADACHANDJI,
Commissioner.
7927.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 46 of 1934.

Bai JERBAI CAWASJI JILLA ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
HORMUSJI CAWASJI JILLA ..... Defendant.

WARRANT FOR ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

To,

The SHERIFF of BOMBAY.

WHEREAS the Court is satisfied that the abovenamed defendant is about to dispose of his property with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any Decree that may be passed against him the Court by an Order, dated the 11th day of January, 1934, directed the proper Warrant to issue against the said defendant.

NOW WE COMMAND you that you do call upon the said defendant on or before the 16th day of February, 1934, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 3,800 to produce the cheque for Rs. 3,683-10-0 drawn by Messrs. Mangaldas Chimanlal in his favour on the Bank of India, Ltd., or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish such security.

AND WE FURTHER COMMAND you to attach the said cheque until the said day or until further orders of a Judge. WITNESS SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 11th day of January, 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R.B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 11th day of January, 1934.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SALE by the undersigned of Valuable Immoveable Property at Bazaar Road, Mahim on Friday, the 9th February, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises under instructions from the Court Receiver as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2482 of 1930 (Tokersey Korsey v/s Damji Korsey and others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 5th August, 1932, passed in the said suit.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land situate at Mahim Bazaar Road, now called Cadell Road, admeasuring about 4978 square yards out of which several pieces of land admeasuring about 1152 square yards in the aggregate are given on perpetual Fazandari lease to the several tenants and bearing Collector's New Nos. 3704 and 4662, New Survey No. 1/31 and Cadastral Survey No. 852 of Mahim Division and Municipal G Ward Nos. 5493 and 5494, Street No. 2 and 3 Cadell Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, 41, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Jan.	10 Feb.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5303	25 Feb.	7 March.
†Ginyo Maru	6613	24 Feb	10 Mar

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	1 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	10 Mar.
Hikwwa Maru	11600	24 Mar.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shogen Maru	21st Jan.	10th Feb.
Havre „	23rd „	8th „
Tofuku „	2nd Feb.	11th „
Havana „	9th „	22nd „
Keifuku „	15th „	24th „
Yoneyama „	19th „	11th Mar.

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EIGHT PERSONS CONVICTED

Keeper Of Gaming House Fined Rs. 125

The keeper of a gaming house was fined Rs. 125 in default three weeks' imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday

Karsondji Dharsi was arrested on February 2 at 9-30 p.m. at the Haji Habib Haji Karim Chawl as a sequel to a raid carried out by Inspector Raje and Sub-Inspector Shevade of the Princess Street Police Station.

Seven others found in the premises at the time were also convicted and fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 8 were imposed on them.

The police alleged that Karsondji Dharsi was the keeper of a gaming house, where bets on American futures were accepted. The premises were raided and several betting slips and Rs. 29 found in the premises were taken charge of by the police.

The Magistrate accepted the prosecution evidence and convicted the accused.

POLICEMEN ROUGHLY HANDLED

Seizure Of Two Stray Goats Leads To Riot

The seizure of two stray goats caused a battle betwen two police constaoles and a party of men armed with sticks, at Cadel Road Dadar, on Sunday. The policemen were rescued by a Parsi mill employee and given shelter in the compound of the Century Mills. Later, the police arrested nine persons on a charge of rioting. The servant who accompanied the police, was injured in the melee.

It appears that on Sunday noon the police seized two goats on the public road and were leading them to the cattle pound at Byculla. When they approached the Century Mills, a party of men armed with sticks attacked them, demanding the surrender of the animals.

All the nine persons arrested, were put up on Monday morning before Mr. Junglewalla, at the Dadar Court, who bailed them out on Rs. 50 bail.

CHEATING CHARGE AGAINST ACTRESS

Hearing Adjourned To February 17

(From Our Corresporndent)

KURLA, Feb 5

When the hearing was resumed on Saturday last before the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, of the case in which Fatma Begum stands charged with cheating a Bombay attorney, Mr. Samant put in certified copies of the High Court Judgment the execution application before and the adjustment order of the Andheri Sub-Judge, and letters written to his firm by the solicitors of Fatma Begum and Sultana Jillani.

Fatma Begum, who was represented by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai at the previous hearing, appeared in person this time. When the Court asked her if she wanted to engage any local pleader, she replied in the negative and incidentally remarked that "I have no money."

The hearing was adjourned to February 17.

RAILWAY GUARD'S CLAIM OF RS. 4,999

Case Against Secretary Of State Postponed

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Feb. 5

At the resumed hearing on Saturday last of the suit filed by Mr. Shridhar Wasudev Sohoni, a railway guard, against the Secretary of State for India (through the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, and the Divisional Transportation Superintendent), claiming Rs. 4,999 as damages suffered by the plaintiff on account of his non-reinstatement after the general strike in 1930, the defendant railway company put in an application before the second class sub-judge of Kalyan for an adjournment on the ground that the points involved in the present suit were similar to those in the suit decree, which was under appeal. Relevant documents could not be produced owing to the appeal pending in the Bombay High Court. The Court granted 15 days' time, and observed that no further time would be given, unless a certified copy of the application made to the High Court to expedite the matter was put in.

"MISCONCEIVED ... DEFENCE

High Court Admits Appeal In Udwada Defamation Case

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court, admitted the revisional application of Dinshaw Bhikaji Unwalla against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 75 passed on him by the Ch... Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of defamation.

The accused was prosecuted by the complainant Minocheher Dorabji Mirza for certain imputations made by the accused.

The complainant had made an application to the Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Anglo-Vernacular School, Udwada, for the post of a teacher. In connection with this, the accused wrote to the school authorities that the complainant was leading a gay life, thereby suggesting that he was unfit for the post.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar appeared for the accused when the revisional application came up for admission before the High Court

It was argued for the accused that the Magistrate had misconceived the defence, and had failed to appreciate the point that the accused had made the imputations in good faith and in public interest. The Magistrate had merely decided the case on the points of justification and truth.

Their Lordships admitted the application.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu:—Magh Vad 7, 1990.
Muslim:—Shavval 21, 1352.
Parsi:—Shehrevar 3, 1303.
Sunrise:—7h. 14m.
Sunset:—6h. 34m.
Hightide:—3-22; 16-23.
Lowtide:—9-57; 21-39.

Bombay Art Society, Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
M. Sc. Examination results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 7.

"Help Our Hospitals" Fete: Opening day, Esplanade Maidan.
Bombay Art Society, Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 8.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

BOMBAY COUNTRY FANCY AND GREY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.— The annual general meeting of the members of this Association will be held at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, Shaikh Memon Street, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Victoria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. "Chitral" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

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Seats May Be Reserved Now

IN MEMORIAM

There will be Solemn Requiem Masses at 7 a.m. on Wednesday 7th, February at St. John Baptist Church, Thana, and on Thursday 8th February at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, for the late Rev. Diago Gabriel D'-Almeida, being the second anniversary.
Relations and friends are kindly requested to attend.

BARODA PEOPLE'S MEETING.—The first general meeting of the Baroda States People's Progressive Society will be held at the office of Messrs. Sunderdas Dwarkadas & Co., Solicitors, No. 42, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY.—Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of January 1934 in all 1690 patients were attended Hospital. Out of these were 861 ed to at the Centre and the women, 304 children and 525 infants. 37 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The daily average attendance being 54.5. The No. of deliveries during the month was 37, and the No. of expectant mothers under observation was 58.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Footlight Parade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "The Stranger's Return". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Diplomaniacs" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Hello, Sister". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "I'm No Angel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Private Life of Henry VIII". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Kashmira". Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Gafil-Musafir". Time as usual.
ROXY: "Cleaning Up". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Parth Kumar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER: "Merchant of Arabia". Time as usual.
IMPERIAL: "Radhamohan or Nand-ke-Lala". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "Love Me To-Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sulochna or Temple Bells". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-0 a.m.— Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York closing Rates.
1-0 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening rates. Selection of Indian music.
1-30 p.m.—Selection of European music.
2-0 p.m.—A relay from the Rotary Club.
4-30 p.m.—Ladies' Hour: Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Lord Buddha and His Teachings" in Gujerathi.
5-0 p.m.—Fashion Talk: By Beth. EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
5-30 p.m.—A relay of music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—Organ Recital: By H. J. W. Miller. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral.
7-30 p.m.—Book Talk: By the Bookman.
COMMERCIAL NEWS.
8-15 p.m.—Available market rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-30 p.m.—Rural Uplift in India by Mr. P. P. Balsara, M.A., LL.B.
8-45 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-0 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York opening and other available rates.
9-10 p.m.—Light Music: B. D. Sathe.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.— Time Signal from Greenwich. Light music.
9-30 p.m.—Fifty Years of Golf, a sports talk.
9-45 p.m.—Gramophone records.
10-00 p.m.—A concert by the London Ensemble.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.
11-00 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

H. O. H. FETE

Opening Ceremony.

The H.O.H. Fete and Exhibition will be declared open by H. E. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Brabourne at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) at the Band-Stand in the centre of the Fete grounds on the Esplanade Maidan.

Their Excellencies will arrive at the Fete and enter the grounds at the Esplanade Road Entrance (or Blue Gate) where they will be received by the President of the Fete, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Minister for Local Self-Government, and Chairman and Members of the Hospital Maintenance Fund and of the H.O.H. Organising Committee.

Their Excellencies will be conducted to the Band-Stand where the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sir Jehangir B. Boman Behram, will ask His Excellency to declare the Fete open.

After H. E. has opened the Fete the Governor and Lady Brabourne will be asked to visit the various sections where the members of the Committees of each section will be presented to them.

We are asked to request Members of Sub-Committee therefore to proceed to their respective sections immediately after the Fete is declared open.

Later it is hoped that Their Excellencies will visit the Amusement Park and see the Great Van Norman perform his exciting and thrilling turn which undoubtedly is one of the most sensational feature of this section.

FANCY BAZAR ABLAZE

Section Of H. O. H. Fete Burnt Down

An entire row of stalls in the Fancy Bazar section of the H.O.H. Fete at the Esplanade Maidan was destroyed in a blaze which occurred on Monday afternoon.

About a dozen beautifully decorated stalls built of dry bamboos and canvass were quickly consumed by flames.

Fortunately the firemen succeeded in localising the outbreak and preventing it from spreading to the other sections of the Fete.

In less than half an hour the fire was extinguished, but not before damage to the extent of over Rs. 2,000 was done.

A Russian employee of the Fete received injuries as part of the burning structure collapsed.

The fire originated from a stall owned by a glass bangles merchant and was caused while one of the employees was lighting the furnace preparatory to making bangles.

Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram told a "Chronicle" representative that the accident will in no way interfere with the formal opening ceremony of the Fete on Wednesday and that the Fancy Bazar would be reconstructed within 24 hours.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF DAMAGE

The Chairman of the Publicity Committee writes:—

We have been asked particularly to inform the general public that there is not the slightest foundation of the rumours which were circulated last evening to the effect that extensive damage has been caused to the buildings and the fencing of the H.O.H. enclosure.

THE FACTS.

The facts are that a small fire broke out in one of the stalls and owing to extremely inflammable nature of their construction, spread rapidly to the adjoining stalls causing some damage. The fire was immediately put out by the prompt action of the Brigade and within an hour after the outbreak the energetic efforts of the H.O.H. Architect and Engineer and Contractors have cleared away the whole of the damaged portion.

A visitor to the grounds this morning will be unable to notice any trace of a fire whatsoever. This occurrance will not in any way interfere with the formal opening of the Fete by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to-morrow.

PROTEST MEETING.— Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress a protest meeting against Baroda Government's order served on Com. D. M. Pangarkar, the President of the Baroda Girni Kamgar Union, will be held at Chowpathi to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of comrade S. H. Jhabvala. Messrs. Kandalkar, Pendse, Randive, R. R. Bakhale, Khedgikar, Miss Maniben Kara, Purshottamdas Trikamdas and Dr. Shetty will address the meeting.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Forty-eighth annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

EXPERT'S LECTURES ON LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

Under the auspicies of the University of Bombay there will be three public lectures on Local Self-Government in Different Countries by Mr. Montague Harris O. B. E. Bar-at-law, ont of the greatest International authorities on Local Self-Government.

Mr. Harris has been specially invited to India by the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay Presidency, for delivering lectures on the subject at different centres The first lecture in Bombay will be delivered to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. in the University Convocation Hall, other two lectures will be delivered at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at the same hour to-morrow (Wednesday) and the day after (Thursday) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, will preside at each lecture.

BORTHWICKS TO PERFORM AT H. O. H. FETE

Talented Musicians Engaged By Organisers

The organisers of the H.O.H. Fete have made elaborate arrangements for entertaining visitors and no expense has been spared in this connection. The talented Borthwick Family, who specialise in musical stage turns, have been engaged to give performances every night at the Fete, and they should attract people who favour variety entertainment at its best.

The Borthwicks are adepts at musical extravaganza. Charlie can make the saxophone talk. Esther is a cellist of great merit. Borthwick (Senr.) can handle the banjo and that's putting it mildly. Molly, the youngest member of the family, does the "Hula" with the grace of an Hawaiian maiden. Some of the other members of the family have not been mentioned but they all contribute towards the success of a varied programme.

The Borthwicks will perform at the H.O.H. Fete on the opening night Feb. 7, and throughout the carnival.

SEND OFF TO SOCIAL WORKER

(From A Correspondent)

Mrs. Krishnabai Wagh, lady investigator, Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay, sailed for England by the S. S. City of Baroda on Monday, for prosecuting her studies in Social Science at the London School of Economics.

Mrs. Krishnabai is a well-known worker in the cause of the uplift of the mill-hands. Coming from a middle-class family and widowed at a very early age, she was educated first at Prof. Karve's Mahilashram, Hingne. She passed the Matriculation Examination from the Chikitsak Samooha High School, Bombay, in 1920. After studing at the Wilson College for two years, she joined the Labour Office in 1924 and by her zealous work amongst the mill-hands of Bombay, she not only gained the admiration and goodwill of the workers, but her work was recognised and appreciated at the Labour Office also. She was co-opted as a lady assessor by the Royal Commission on Labour, presided by Lord Whitley, in 1929, who greatly appreciated her work in that connection. She also served, on Bombay Presidency Women's Council and the National Women's Council.

Mrs. Wagh was given a hearty send off by the managing committee of The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali of which she has been an active member for the last five years and by the office of the Labour Commissioner, Bombay.

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS

Karlekar's Grand Circus will give a benefit performance in aid of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. at Turner Road, Bandra. Mr. S. N. Kalbag, President, Vile Parle Municipality will preside.

CITY FATHERS DISCUSS BUDGET

The Bombay Municipal Corporation continued the consideration of the budget on Monday.

Dr. E. Moses moved to delete Rs. 69,597 under the head of Anti-Malaria measures.

Dr. A. DeSouza opposed the resolution and said that the Malaria Department was doing useful work and by closing down that department there would be again incidence of malaria in the city.

The Commissioner also opposed the proposition and said there were eight inspectors for the city, seven for the different wards and one for the mill area, who were visiting the premises and keeping a watch on the growth of malaria. He admitted that the incidence of malaria was much less than what it was a few years ago, but they had to keep on the department as it was like paying the premium against fire whether there was fire or not.

Dr. Moses withdrew the proposition. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

SWADESHI STORES FRAUD CASE

Government's Appeal Against Acquittal On Conspiracy Charge

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court commenced the hearing of the appeals filed by two accused in the Swadeshi Stores cheating case, and the Government's appeal against the acquittal of all the three accused on the charge of conspiracy.

The case was originally tried by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, who convicted Prabhal, the cashier of the Stores, and Joseph Carvalo, the manager, of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced them to one day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, or three months in default, and one day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 750 fine respectively. The third accused Pirojshaw M. Gandhi, an undischarged insolvent, was convicted of abetment and sentenced to one year's R. I. and Rs. 1,000 fine. The first and third accused appealed.

DISHONOURED CHEQUES

The first and second accused had cashed certain cheques of the third accused drawn in favour of the Stores. Of these cheques, some were honoured by the banks, while some cheques were dishonoured, putting the Stores to the loss of Rs. 8,600, which formed the subject-matter of the charge.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, appearing for the first accused, argued that the essence of the charge of breach of trust was dishonest intension, which could not be established even on the facts alleged by the prosecution. It appeared to be primarily a case of civil liability of the third accused to the Stores.

The case stands adjourned to Tuesday.

NO READY BUSINESS TO-DAY

The ready business at Sewree will remain closed to-day (Tuesday) as a mark of respect to the memory of Rao Bahadur Sheth Trecumchardji proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Juharmal Moolchand.

ROUND ABOUT CITY

Ismail Subhan and Bakr Hussien, who are alleged to be the assailants, who assaulted a police constable on Saturday evening were produced before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Monday. The police applied for the remand of the accused to police custody

* * * *

Bashir Badulla and his ten year old son, who were arrested by the Nagpada Police on Sunday in connection with the theft of Rs 40 from a grocer's shop, were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Monday when the police applied for the remand of the accused.

* * * *

Inability to pay back the amount he owed to his firm, is stated to be the cause that lead a Gujerathi travelling Agent Nandalal Kishorechand to commit suicide by swallowing opium. A verdict of suicide, was returned at the inquest on Monday.

* * * *

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest on Lilavathi Mulji, a 16-year old wife of a mukadam living at Vadgadi who sustained severe burns as a result of her saree bursting into flames while she was preparing tea on a stove on January 31.

* * * *

Death due to suicidal hanging was the verdict at the inques on Yenkayya, who was found hanging by the neck, in a room at Worli on Sunday morning. It appears that the man was unemployed for a long time.

* * * *

Radhabai Gokul, fell from the fourth floor of a Building at Kumbarwada on Sunday and was killed. A verdict, of "accidental death was returned at the inquest.

INDIANS DO NOT GET FAIR TREATMENT

Allegations Of Discrimination In Allocating Freight For Cotton For Shipment To Japan

Mr. K. M. Natnoo has addressed the following to the Secretary, of the East India Cotton Association Ltd, Bombay.

"Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. and in reply have to state that upto the time of writing, we have not received a single bale's freight against our application of 6,000 bales.

The boycott was lifted on 9th January and s.s. Toyoma-Maru, Argun-Maru Ume-Maru, Mirzapore left Bombay with empty and without taking any cotton, though our cargo and that of other shippers was ready.

Messrs. Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has alloted freight space to

Messrs. Toyo Menkwa Kaisha.
" Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha
" Japan Cotton Trading Co.

71 1/2 p.c. out of Tottori-Maru (21,000) Bales and 100,000 bales upto 7th, February. That is the three Japanese Shippers get freight of 86,515, whilst 34,485 bales are to be distributed among about 25 shippers, including Messrs. Ralli and Volkart. For the subsequent 1,50,000 bales upto 28th, February, the quota is to be 66 2/3 p.c. and 33 1/3 p.c. and all available space upto 21st, April is to be divided in the proportion of 60 p.c. and 40 p.c.

We submit that this discrimination in allocating freight for cotton for shipments to Japan, is unfair and the Government of India be requested to safeguard the interests of non-Japanese exporters and Indian Cotton growers.

ALL FOR JAPANESE.

It has become impossible to trade with Japan, if one has not got freight. Only those shippers, who can arrange for freight are able to do business. If we do not get freight, we cannot buy cotton. Japanese are the only shippers who can get freight, so they are the only people who can buy cotton both in Bombay and upcountry. By this discrimination the Japanese seem to have virtually killed the usual healthy competition of other shippers and seem to have gained practically the monopoly of the cotton trade.

The day the boycott was lifted, Indian cotton was selling cheap comparatively, and the parity between Broach April/May and Liverpool May was Rs. 37/ per Candy i.e., about Rs. 12/- below normal. After the boycott has been lifted and more cotton is being shipped to Japan, the prices have been manipulated so that to-day the parity has widened to about Rs. 24/-, that is our market has been depressed further by Rs. 17/-. This means that the Indian cotton grower is forced to sell his crop at about Rs. 30/- per Candy lower than the normal parity.

LOSS TO CULTIVATOR

This is heavy loss to the cultivator is bound to recoil on the trade.

We suggest a general meeting of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. be called to consider what further step can be taken to expedite the redress of this grievance.

MAE WEST
in
"I'm no angel"
Just a Story About a Girl who Lost Her Reputation . . . and Never Missed It!... with
CARY GRANT
A Paramount Picture
PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SEE MAE WEST PUT HER HEAD IN A LION'S MOUTH.
Proprietors: HAGUE THEATRES LTD. Governing Director ALEX HAGUE
ALSO SCREENING
BARNACLE BILL THE SAILOR CARTOON

"I haven't many teeth"

"but they're well taken care of"

Mothers! Beware of tooth pastes containing harsh abrasives. The delicate enamel of children's teeth is easily scratched. Discolouration and decay, then, quickly follow.

Use only Listerine Tooth Paste, developed by the makers of Listerine Antiseptic. Its action is gentle but thorough. It contains no grit... nothing to injure tooth enamel. It cleans, polishes, whitens the teeth... arrests decay... helps keep the gums firm and healthy.

Children enjoy its fresh, clean taste... its freedom from soapiness and all gritty irritants.

Listerine Tooth Paste embodies every improvement sanctioned by modern dental science, yet it actually costs less than other quality dentifrices. Try a tube next time.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend the regular use of Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

• LISTERINE •
TOOTH PASTE
6719A

Rajen Babu Thanks Bombay

SUFFERING MILLIONS HAVE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN LIFE

The Mayor of Bombay has received tre following telegram from Babu Rajendra Prasad, Patna:—

"Please accept thanks for contribution received from citizens of Bombay and trust Bombay will continue to remember indescribable suffering of millions needing to be established in life."

VICEROY THANKS MAYOR

The Mayor of Bombay has received the following letter dated 1-2-34, from His Excellency the Viceroy from New Delhi:—

"An advice has been received today from the Imperial Bank to the effect that a sum of Rs. 57,500 has been transferred from your Earthquake Relief Fund to my Earthquake Relief Fund. Please accept my very grateful thanks for this most generous donation. I hope you will convey to the subscribers an expression of my deep appreciation of their splendid response to the appeal for help made on behalf of our fellow countrymen in Bihar.

May I take this opportunity of saying that I trust you will not relax your efforts to raise money for this very worthy cause as I can assure you that we shall need all the money we can get, for whilst it is true to say that the necessities of immediate relief are being met, it is equally true to say that the problem of reconstruction wrich will involve the spending of crores of rupees has scarcely been touched at all.

With my renewed thanks for your generous assistance.""

RAJEN BABU THANKS AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5

Total collections from the city to the Bihar Relief Fund amount to about Rs. 20,000.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr Saiyid Mahmud, while congratulating the people of Ahmedabad on their heep, ask for more funds to meet the grave situation arising from the earthquake disaster.

Students here observed "Bihar Day" yesterday and collected funds on streets.

Kaka Kalelkar, who was arrested while addressing a public meeting in Silaj village near Ahmedabad, has been released again.

MAHASABA'S RELIEF OPERATIONS

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. ..

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with his other companions gladly accepted tea at the tea stall maeo by the Hindu Mahasabha.

The Mahasabha camp at Muzaffarpur has erected 250 huts which has given shelter to 1,000 people.

Their free kitchen is providing food for more than 200 distressed persons daily.

The work of clearing the wells has been specially undertaken by the Mahasabha workers who are touring in the moffussils.

The Mahasabha has opened 4 rural centres in district of Muzafarpur.

Babu Padamraj Jain and Jagainnarainlal, Secretaries of Hindu Mahasabha are controlling other centres at Monghyr, Dharbhanga, Motihari, Sitamarhi while Pt. Jyotishanker Dikshit is touring to organise other centres.—United Press.

AGRA SANCTIONS RS. 3,000 FOR RELIEF

AGRA, Feb. 5.

At an important meeting of the Agra Municipal Board held yesterday it has been decided to help the earthquake sufferers of Bihar and a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned to be sent as follows:—

Rs. 1,000/ to the Viceroy's Relief Fund. Rs. 1,000/ to Babu Rajendra Prasad and Rs. 1,000/ to Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya to be utilised for the purpose.—United Press.

HOTEL'S PROFITS FOR RELIEF IN BIHAR.

The proprietor of the Anwar-e-Mohamedi Hotel, situated at Grant Road (Play House) has agreed to give one day's profit (Tuesday 6th Feb) towards the Bihar Relief Fund

The proprietor requests the general public to patronise the Hotel on the occasional by attending the "Anwar-e-Mohamedi" in large numbers and help to swell the funds for the cause of the sufferers.

SWADESHI MARKET

One Day's Profit To Bihar Relief

The merchants of the Swadeshi Market (about 150 shops) have decided to give all their profit on the sales made on Sunday the 11th inst towards the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, and some Swadeshi Market Committee appeals all lovers of Swadeshi to make all their purchases from the Swadeshi Market and thus help the earthquake victims of Bihar and Orissa.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The following further donations have been received from amongst the members of the Association for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund.

	Rs.
Already acknowledged	1343-0-0
Further donations received upto 3-2-34	954-0-0
Total sum received upto 3-2-34	2297-0-0

COLLECTION BY ROVER SCOUTS

The Rover Scouts of the Bombay (Local) Association are prepared to call at any address on Bombay Island for the purpose of collecting serviceable clothing for disposal through the Association to the Red Cross Earthquake Relief Department. A Post Card to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay (Local) Association, Chunilal Mehta Hut, Bombay, giving the address of the donor, will take a Rover Scout in uniform to the donor's door.

RS. 3000 FROM CHARITY TRUST

Messrs. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Motilal Kanji, Harjiwan Valji, Dr. Mitrachandra D. Roy and Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji Charitable Trust have made a donation of Rs. 3,000 towards the Mayor's Fund started for the relief of the poor people who have suffered due to the severe earthquake disaster in the provinces of Behar and Orissa and the neighbourhood.

RELIEF MUST BE NON-COMMUNAL

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 4.

The Secretary of the Memon Relief Committee appeals to All-Muslim organisations to pay as much attention to Hindus in distress as to Muslims and to work on Non-Communal basis.

A. I. S. A. COLLECTS RS 467

The Bombay branch of the All-India Spinners' Association has upto now collected Rs. 467-4 for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Bihar Relief Fund.

From this collection the sum of Rs. 4,10' hae been already sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad for distributing clothes in the earthquake-stricken area.

GANDHI SEVA SENA

If any doners wishing to send their money directly to the Gandhi Seva Sena will kindly send it or bring it personally between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. (S. T.) to the following address:—

Gandhi Seva Sena, C|o. The Indian Women's Unity Club, The Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.

They will receive a printed receipt for their donation. If the donation is sent by Post, please give the correct address for printed receipt.

The popular play of Bankimchandra will be performed by the Gujarat Amateurs on Friday 9th February at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Baliwalla Theatre, Grant Road.

The play will be performed under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena and the whole proceeds of the play will go to Rajendra Babu's Relief Fund.

The rates of the tickets are Rs. 7, Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re 1|8, and Re. 1 and can be had at the following places:—(1) Gandhi Seva Sena, C|o The Indian Women's Unity Club, The Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay 7. (2) Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. (3) Smt. Gajraben Desai, Panalal Terraces, 'D' Block, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

COLLECTIONS BY BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

The poor Muslim workers of Bombay established a Bihar Muslim Relief Committee, with the Editor of the weekly "Sadaqat" as its secretary, Mr. Jaffar Hussain as the Cashier, and Dr. Mujahid Hussain as Store Keeper, on 26-1-34. About 50 representatives of about all the Muslim Mohallas formed the Committee and 12 of them enrolled to work as volunteers.

The Muslim Relief Committee has collected upto the 4th Feb., Rs. 3,500/ in cash and about 50,000 clothes, and has remitted in two instalments of Rs. 2,200/ in cash and 34 Bales to Muzaffarnagar where its representative Hakim Shamsul Islam Sahib is destributing them with two volunteers sent with him. They are working in a village named Turkey in District Muzaffarpur. The Muslim Relief Committee has sanctioned 10 per cent of the cash money towards "Mosque repairing Fund.'

The Muslim Relief Committee takes the responsibility only of those donations and clothes etc., that are deposited with the Secretary in Tahir Manzil Duncan Road.

CLAIMS OF NEPAL

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The "Times" says it does not know whether Indian Earthquake Relief Funds will be distributed outside British India, but India is never slow to recognise sufferings of other. The paper recalls with pleasure Bombay's liberal assistance to Japan after the last great earthquake. Nepal is nearer than Japan and the claims of Nepal on the gratitude of India and Britain is peculiarly strong.

British and Indian comradeship in arms with Gurkhas extends over a century and the Lord Mayor has provided fine opportunity to show how highly it is appreciated.—Reuter.

Versova Collects Rs. 100

A band of workers at Versova under the leadership of Dr. Dandekar went about in a procession on Sunday morning and collected donations from house to house for the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The collections in the morning amounted nearly to a hundred rupees which will be remitted through the "Bombay Chronicle" Fund.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC

A Scene at Jamalpur: Numerous Cottages of the poor were razed to the ground here. Dead bodies of some women were discovered under the debris.

Scene at the Kalyani Bazar,, Muzaffarpur: Homeless people are seen here searching for their household articles under the debris.

SEND GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS

Jamnadas Mehta Appeals To Railwaymen

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has issued the folloying appeal to Railwaymen:—

The terrible Earthquake Disaster that has overtaken oor cohntrymen in the Province of Bihar, the appalling loss of human life and the equally appalling misery of those who have servived have evoked unparalleled sympathy in the country and relief is pouring in from every quarter in aid of the sufferers. At sush a crisis the Railwaymen should do all that lies in their power to help the stricken people by sending funds to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

I have received an appeal from the General Secretary of the Garden Reach Branch of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union at Calcutta for the Relief of Railwaymen who have been involved in this catastrophe.

I therefore earnestly request Railway workers in India also to subscribe to the Special Fund started for the relief of Railwaymen in Bihar and to send their donations either to Mr. V. V. Giri, the General Secretary of the All India Railwaymen's Federation at Madras. or to Mr. Mrinali Kanti Bose, C/o "Amrit Bazar Patrika," Calcutta or to Mr. B. R. Kalappa, the Treasurer. C/o The "Indian Labour Journal" at Nagpur. Receipts of all contributions will be acknowledged in the "Indian Labour Journal," Nagpur and the "Labour Times" Madras.

I particularly appeal to the Executives of all the Railway Unions in India to send generous contributions from the Union's funds and also to collect funds from the Members of the Union for the relief of their comrades in Bihar. I am requesting Mr. Giri to send an appeal to the International Federation of Trans port Workers for contributions for the relief of those who are stricken by this disaster.

FREE KITCHEN IN AFFECTED AREA

Hindu Mahasabha's Relief Activities

MUZAFFARPUR, (By Mail).

Pt. Dharambir of Delhi has been placed in charge of ward No. 1 of the Muzaffarpur town according to the arrangement made among the various committees, arrangements have been made for the construction of a number of huts in Motijhil area for sheltering the shelterless. A free kitchen has been started where a large number of deserving persons are taking their meals without any obligation. To meet the growing necessity of maternity centres in the affected areas, the Mahasabha committee has hastened to open a maternity centre in Muzaffarpur for the benefit of the expectant motherhood. Two centres have been started in the rural areas in Noora and Marwan. There are in addition to the centres already working in villages. Some more rural centres are under contemplation. The committee is also rendering medical aid by means of moving medical parties, and also in camps. A contingent of relief party belonging to the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha has left Muzaffarpur for Motihari with the requisite provisions for relief. Dr. Rambhajan Gupta of Patna city has also left for the same destination with some volunteers.

FREE KITCHEN.

The Mahasabha relief camp will continue to render these forms of service so long as the necessity continues.

An "Extraordinary State Gazette" issued on Sunday announces that His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has been pleased to grant the Municipal Board of Rampur control over the Municipal Budget and the next Board will have an elected chairman and will have the composition of two-thirds elected and one-third nominated members. One of the nominated members will represent the backward classes.

TATAS' IRON SHEETS "RESERVED FOR GOVT. SERVANTS"

Only Small Supply Given To Public In Monghyr, Alleges Prominent Congress Worker

BENARES, Feb. 4.

Shri Sri Prakas a prominent Congress worker who has just returned from Muzaffarpur and Monghyr interviewed said to the "United Press."

"All that I have seen beggars description. I am too stunned for words. Long descriptions of agony and suffering have appeared from people far abler than me. I have no desire to add to misery by further detailes."

IN RUINS.

"Whole towns are in ruins becoming one vast heap of debris. Whole countryside has been converted into cesspools and sandy deserts. Problem of Muzaffarpur district is water supply. This is the most pressing problem as all wells have been silted up and not one drop of pure water is available. Problem of Monghyvis housing.zAll have to clear well in rural areas in Muzaffarpur district and all help to house the houseless in Monghyr town should be rendered immediately.

"I agree with Pt. Jawaharlal enentirely that if rescue measures had been immediately undertaken and communications established many lives could have been saved. Rescue of live women from debris at Monghyr after thirteen days proves this. In many cases Doctors judge from corpses that death was due to starvation. Only clearing roads is not enough. Clearing of houses for the dead and dying is also essential.

"At Monghyr major portion of corrugated iron sheets supplied by Tatas is reserved by authorities for Government workers and servants only small amount reached people.

NEED FOR TRUST.

"I can only appeal to all to trust our own men more and Tatas and all should give their aid to non-official agencies particularly Bihar Central Relief Committee, Patna. and its agents at various centres."—United Press.

KERALITES AND 'QUAKE FUND

Dadar Meeting Resolves To Organise House To House Collection

A meeting of Keralites, residing in Bombay City and Suburbs, was held under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, on Sunday evening, at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, with Mr. B. G. Horniman in the chair.

A resolution conveying a deep sense of sorrow for the loss of human lives and suffering in Bihar and urging the need for relief was moved by Mr. Nagindas Master, and unanimously passed.

A relief committee consisting of Messrs. N. N. Menon, A. J Paul (President and Secretary of the Samaj) Abdul Rahiman Abdulla Sait, A. Thompson and three others with powers to co-opt, was also constituted for collection of funds for the relief of the victims of the Earthquake.

Mr. Horniman made a moving appeal for relief of the sufferers of the Earthquake, but deplored the meagre attendance at the day's meeting. "I was told that, last week this hall was full to overbowing, I regret that to-day you have not mustered here in large numbers for organising for the relief of the victims of the Earthquake," said the speaker.

Mr. Horniman in a few words graphically emphasised the horrors of the earthquake and stressed the necessity of urgent relief to the sufferers.

In moving the resolution Mr. Nagindas Master said that he hoped that Keralites would rise to the occasion and contribute their mite to mitigate the sufferings of the victims of the earthquake.

Mr. N. N. Menon (President of the Samaj) in seconding the resolution said Keralites had a special responsibility, in this matter the more so, as other provinces including Bihar had contributed to relieve the sufferers in the Moplah Riots and the floods in Malabar

Mr. Paul, Mr. Nambiar and Mr. Abraham also eloquently appealed to Keralites to respond to the appeal of their afflicted countrymen.

Mr. Nagindas Master before the meeting concluded gave some practical suggestions for house to house collections.

SANATANIST MOVE FOR BIHAR RELIEF

The Jt. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha writes:—

Pursuant to the public announcement made by the General Secretary of the All India Varnashram Swarajya Sangha it has been resolved unanimously by the Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Sangha to open a special relief fund to be styled "The Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha Earthquake Relief Fund." by subscriptions of large sums by the Sanatanists all over our Province for transmission to Bihar, Patna and other places devastated by the recent earthquake.

Persons who desire to help the above cause by donations of moneys are requested to send the amount to Seth Lachiram Chudiwalla at his firm situate at Kalbadevi Road near Alsi Patia to the credit of the 'B. P. V. S. Sangha Earthquake Relief Fund' for which a duly signed receipt will be furnished to them.

JODHPUR MAHARAJA DONATES RS. 5,000

Viceroy's Fund Reaches Rs. 9,05,992

A further list of donations to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund shows that the Fund has now reached the total of Rs. 9,05,992-3-1 £1864 and Dollars 100. Among the latest contributions is the sum of Rs. 10,000 given by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Calcutta, and Rs. 8,500 from the Bombay Mayor's Fund.

H.H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur has donated Rs. 5,000; contribution from Gonda District is Rs. 3,000; H.H. the Raja of Faridkot has given Rs. 2,000; Mr. A. B. Shakespear, Saran Distt., Rs. 1,000 and Mr. Noel Deerr, Champaran Rs. 1,000.

There are only 12 more days in which to see Carl Hagenbeck's Circus!

WEEKDAYS 2 SHOWS
5-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m.

SUNDAYS 3 SHOWS
10 a.m.; 5-30 p.m.; 9-45 p.m.

Full programme at all performances.

Prices of Admission:
Gallery As. 9; 3rd Class Rs. 1-2; 2nd Class 1-12; 1st Class 2-4; Stalls Rs. 3-6; Box 5-12.

Book at S. Rose & Co., Tel: 20385, and at the Circus, Tele: 25330.

SPECIAL FULL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE for

SCHOOL CHILDREN

only on THURSDAY, the 8th in the MORNING at 9-40 o'clock, at the uniform price of 9 annas per seat. The whole Circus being reserved for school children and accompanying teachers exclusively. Principals are requested to apply immediately for the reservation of a section (Phone 25330 or 26817).

Menagerie open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Adults:—4 Ans. Children:—2 Ans.

A Page About Health Disease And Medicine

THE COST IN HUMAN LIFE

(By Dr. PAUL F. RUSSELL of the Rockefeller Foundation.)

Cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever and various intestinal worm infestations never occur in places where bowel wastes are deposited in a sanitary way. They are diseases of filth. They occur only where adults or children deposit bowel movements on the top of the ground or in surface streams or pools. It is beyond question that, when a community uses sanitary latrines, the bowel diseases will disappear.

MALARIA.

Another example a malaria. The Anopheles mosquito which breeds in running waster is able to transport and to nurse the parasites of malaria. This disease never occurs unless an individual is stung by an infected mosquito, and such mosquitoes usually bite only late at night. It seems clear that the proper use of correctly made mosquito-nets will prevent malaria. These nets, made of abaca or sinamay cloth, are inexpensive and effective.

Yet several millions of people will sleep to-night in malarious regions without using mosquito-nets. We all realize how hopeless it is to expect adults to change their habits but it is by no means impossible for teachers so to train the next generation in the use of mosquito-nets that malaria will no longer be a major health problem

T. B.

Tuberculosis is another disease that is preventable to a large degree. As you doubtless know, tuberculosis is caused by specific germs, bisible only through microscopes. These germs when in the lungs produce inflammation and destruction of lung tissue, resulting frequently in chronic illness and death. Tuberculosis never occurs without these germs and they enter our bodies almost exclusively by way of our mouths. These organisms also 'leave' the body almost exclusively by way of our mouth in sputum. In other words to express the matter forcefully, if we never put sputum from the mouths of tuberculous persons into our own mouths we should have a much better chance of avoiding tuberculosis.

But as we can all observe, promiscuous spitting is the habit of a majority of adults around us. Sidewalks and even floors are spattered with it. Shoes and skirts become contaminated. Fingers handle these shoes and garments. Unwahed hands transfer the germs to mouths. The greatest danger is the presence of careless tuberculous individuals in homes. Unless their sputum is carefully burned or otherwise destroyed, small children in the homes are very likely to become tuberculous also.

It is probably too much to hope that we may change adult habits of promiscuous spitting. But surely, through the schools, we can train the next generation to dispose of sputum in a hygienic manner and to keep fingers and hands clean. The cost to the Philippine Islands of the improper disposal of sputum is about 30,000 human lives a year.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES.

Finally, consider for a moment nutritional diseases. It has been known for twenty years that beriberi is caused by a diet which consists largely of polished rice. It is a deficiency disease. There are substances in the coating of rice kernels which are called vitamins. Vitamins are essential to life. Polished rice alone will not support life. Either the unpolished rice must be eaten or else other substances containing the missing vitamins must be included in the diet. It is obvious that the eating habits of the next generation must be improved not only to supply necessary vitamins but to build up a greater resistance to infectious disease.

Asthma

Hypersensitiveness To Certain Proteins Is Principal Cause

"All is not asthma that wheezes" is a remark that is attributed to a famous doctor. This statement suggests, very rightly, that every severe paroxysm of difficult breathing is not true asthma. Attacks of this type may result from any obstruction or pressure which prevents the free flow of air in the lungs from the larger to the smallest of the bronchial tubes.

Asthma and hay fever are similar conditions. The effects of hay fever are confined to the eyes and nose, while asthma involves the bronchial tubes. The cause is frequently the same—a hypersensitiveness to certain proteins or allergens. An asthmatic person is an allergic person.

The proteins or allergens which cause the trouble are found in dust. House dust is composed largely of materials of animal origin, coming from such articles as feather pillows, carpets and woollens. When these are breathed in they may carry the material to which the individual is hypersensitive. Some people develop asthma because they react to certain foods, such as cereals, eggs, strawberries, fruits and nuts. Indeed, the list of foods which may be responsible is a very long one, because most foods contain some vegetable or animal protein. Other cases arise out of hypersensitive condition to the bacteria or germs which may be lodged in nose, throat or teeth.

Attacks of asthma are particularly distressing and alarm those who have not previously witnessed a severe attack. There is no need for alarm insofar as the attack is concerned, because the attacks are not fatal. In the asthmatic who is emotional, it is desirable to avoid excitement and to maintain a quiet manner of life.

From what has been said, it is obvious that the hope of cure depends upon finding the protein or proteins to which the individual is hypersensitive, and then to overcome the condition by appropriate treatment, or to avoid the responsible protein by omitting it from the diet.

Cases should come under treatment early because of the damage that may be done during the course of the disease. Every person suffering from asthma should seek his own cure, under the guidance of his family doctor, following with patience and diligence the treatment that is prescribed for him.

Dr. Behdjet Wahby some time Head of the Medical Faculty in Egypt, arrived on Monday morning, to deliver extension lectures on Islamic History at Jamia Millia, the National Muslim University, Delhi, the second of the series, inaugurated by H. E. Rauf Bey, last year.

Police Constable Commits Suicide

Wife Struggles In Vain To Save Her Husband

The Colaba Police are enquiring into the causes that lead a police constable of that station to commit suicide on Monday morning by cutting his throat.

It appears that Police Constable Pundalik, Vishun, residing in the Police Quarters at Colaba, tried to cut his throat with a knife in the early hours of Monday morning. Pundalik's wife, who was half awake saw her husband about to cut his throat and tried to snatch away the open knife. A struggle ensued in which the wife got some injuries. The constable succeeded in pushing his wife away after which he cut his throat. This happened at about 3 A. M.

Officers of the station woke up from their sleep on hearing the screams of the wife and on rushing to the Police Chawl found the constable lying in a pool of blood with his throat cut. The constable and his wife were removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the man died two hours after. The wife was admitted into the Hospital for treatment.

Formal identification evidence was recorded by the Coroner's Jury and the inquest was postponed to February 13.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The following is the report of the health conditions in the Presidency for the week ending January 27:—

In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 880 attacks and 589 deaths from plague against 1,002-5-7 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Bijapur 266 attacks and 159 deaths against 284-172; Dharwar 172-109 against 234-111; Belgaum 184-133 against 187-123; Satara 109-65 against 142-77; Sholapur 102-84 against 79-43; Poona 38-30 against 47-42; Thana 3-3 against 6-4; Ratnagiri 3-1 against 1-0; Ahmednagar 2-3 against 11-9 and Kanara 1-2 against 11-6. All possible steps are being taken in the affected areas to bring the epidemic under control.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 7,751 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 54,842.

Poona city reported 3 attacks and 4 deaths from plague during the week against 3 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 108 attacks and 66 deaths against 78 attacks and 36 deaths in the previous week. Nasik district reported 75 attacks and 38 deaths against 48-19 in the previous week; Thana 12-10 against nil; Poona 7-5 against 2-1; Bijapur 7-5 against 3-2; Ahmednagar 5-7 against 5-5 and Belgaum 2-1 against 13-7.

The usual preventive measures were energetically carried out.

The anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 357 bringing the total since January 1st to 1,555.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Poona district 51 attacks and 11 deaths; Nasik 47-20; Satara 41-8; Ahmednagar 39-11; Ratnagiri 39-1; Kolaba 36-1; Panch Mahals 29-5; Kanara 29-15; Bijapur 21-2; Thana 15-2; Dharwar 3-1; Surat 8-4; Belgaum 2-1; Sholapur 6-0; East Khandesh 5-0; Sukkur 53-13; Karachi 4-3; Hyderabad 6-1; Nawabshah 1-0 and Bombay city 13-4. Total 453 attacks and 103 deaths against 394-91 in the previous week.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.—The number of doses of lymph despatched from the Belgaum Vaccine Institute to the affected parts of the Presidency during the week was 36,560.

INFLUENZA.

One death from influenza was reported from Bombay city during the week. Poona city reported 2 attacks and 2 deaths, and Karachi district reported 5 attacks and 3 deaths.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

One attack from cerebro-spinal fever was reported from Bombay city during the week, Ahmedabad city reported 11 attacks and 4 deaths; Central Prison, Hyderabad 1-0 and Special Prison, Shikarpur 1-1.

MALARIA.

Two medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the Presidency proper visited 131 villages and treated 3,374 persons. Of these, 1,848 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined for spleen was 2,295 and 730 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

The S. M. S. officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in Sind visited 50 villages during the week and treated 1,205 persons. Of these 678 were treated for malaria. They also examined 411 persons for spleen and found 196 with enlarged spleen.

OPPRESSION OF HARIJANS BY NATTARS

Gandhiji Tries To Convince Nattars That Their Policy Is Wrong

(From A Correspondent)

MADURA, Jan. 31

Interviewed by me regarding his impressions on Nattar Harijan oppression in Chettinad Gandhiji said:—

I had an haur's conversation with a very large number of Nattars. Their leaders spoke frankly and I have endeavoured to convince the Nattar representatives present that it was wrong for them to plead usage and custom in gavour of depriving fellow-beings of liberty of action as to their mode of dress or use of ornaments or of public utilities. I am hoping that my conversation will produce the desired effect. The Nattars were very attentive and not resentful in any shape or form of what I had said to them. What gave me hope, however, was the fact that there were some Nattars who were earnest about the reforms and also that there was an increasing awakening among the Harijans themselves as to their elementary rights. There is no mistaking the fact that the phenomenal awakenning that has taken place over the Untouchability question is slowly affecting the villagers who were hitherto untouched by anything happening outside their own respective villages."

INTERVIEW WITH SHANKARACHARYA

Answering another question whether there was any attempt on the part of the Puri Sankaracharlar to see him at Devacottah, Gandhiji replied:—His representative did see me and I said that I would gladly have a friendly discussion with him by appointment. But there was no time left in Devacottah. I got a letter only a few minutes before 1 o'clock yestrday, when I was to have the conference with Nattar representatives. But I have said that I would gladly set apart an hour at Coonoor if that would suit His Holiness. In fact, I have gone out of my way to hold friendly conversations with those who claimed to be Sanatanists."

COLLECTIONS IN SOUTH TAMILNAD

Gandhiji has proceeded to Coonoor for a week's rest after an extensive tour of the Southern Tamilnad, comprising Madura, Ramnad, and Tinnevelly districts, pleading for the removal of untouchability and appealing for liberal contributions for the Bihar relief fund.

Gandhiji has collected in the above named districts nearly fifty thousand rupees, including hundreds of tolas of gold for the Harijan fund. A few hundreds were collected for the Bihar fund.

BIKANIR MAHARAJA VISITS BARODA

Abbas Tyabjee Birthday Celebrations

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BARODA, Feb. 4

Baroda has responded well to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The local Prajamandal has collected rupees 2,000 and by instalments, they are being sent to Babu Rajendraprasad. The local Bar Association has collected a sum of Rs. 500. Baroda High School has collected a good sum. The state General Hospital has collected about Rs. 600 which include Rs. 250 of Dr. Manilal Parikh, Rs. 101 of Dr. Pranlal Nanavati, Rs. 101 of Dr. Chandrachud.

The proprietor of Laxmi Cinema, Mr. Ambalal Pandya, has given the proceeds of one show to Bihar Earth-quake Relief Fund, which has amounted to Rs. 150 in all. Another talkie has given its proceeds towards relief. In all Baroda city collections, official and non-official, have amounted to Rs. 13,000 which include Rs. 5,000 donated by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda to the Viceroy Earthquake Relief Fund.

BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATIONS

The 81st birthday of Mr. Abbas Tyabjee was celebrated here with due eclat and enthusiasm. A public meeting was held, when the Baroda City Prajamandal presented him with an address.

Sheth Ranchhodlal of Ahmedabad, who presided on the occasion exhorted the audience to take lessons from the life of the Grand Old Man of Gujarat.

Next day Sarvajanik Vidyarthi Graha, invited Mr. Abbas Tyabjee, and Prof. Manekrao, who presided at the time explained to all the important part that regular exercise has played in keeping Mr. Abbas so fit at the old age of 80.

The Gujerat Brahma Samaj had arranged a "Jalsa" of the well-known songster Vasant of Surat, and some of the proceeds of the function have been handed over to Mr. Abbas, as a purse.

Mr. Ramnarayan Vaidya spoke about the necessity of national service and about the mission of life of Mr. Abbas Tyabjee. Mr. Sudhalkar, who presided on the occasion, explained the importance of music in our life tracing the unique position held by music in ancient times. Baroda passed a busy week to celebrate 81st birthday of the Grand Old Man of Gujarat. Reports from Navsari, Patan, Amrell and other places show that the people of Baroda State have celebrated it as also the public of Gujerat and Kathiawar.

BIKANIR IN BARODA

The Maharaja of Bikaner has arrived here and will stay for three days as State guest. During the time the party will see museum, picture gallery, arena sports, certain local institutions, etc. and banquets are also arranged. H.H. the Maharaja of Gaekwar, and principal official, of the State received His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, to-day when he arrived at 11 o'clock in morning.

Health Of Bombay Presidency In 1932

Fall In Death-Rate And Health Generally Compared Favourably With Previous Years

"Apart from the prevalence of plague the health of the Presidency as a whole compared favourably with the previous year and also with the mean of previous five years" says the Director of Public Health, Bombay Presidency, in his annual report for the year 1932.

In spite of an increase in deaths from plague there was a fall in the total death-rate for the Presidency from 23.62 to 23.04 which was due chiefly to improvement in the death-rates under the headings cholera (.35 to .06), dysentery and diarrhoea (1.22 to 1.04), respiratory diseases (4.49 to 4.29) and all other causes (7.71 to 7.54). Small-pox showed a slight increase from 1,873 to 2,699 and injuries 7,634 to 8,172. The number of deaths from fevers was practically the same as last year.

Other favourable features of the year were the lowest number of deaths from cholera, a decrease in infant mortality from 161.64 in the previous year to 156.39, an excess of births over deaths of 280,443 an increase of births that is to say, without a corresponding rise in the infantile death-rate which often accompanies it.

Communal Statistics

The European population according to the Census of 1931 is 24,605. In 1932, 293 births were recorded against 283 equal to a birth-rate of 11.91 per mille of population against 11.50 in 1931. There were 105 deaths equal to a death-rate of 4.27 as compared with 118 and 4.80 respectively in the previous year.

The Anglo-Indian papulation according to the Census of 1931 is 16,106. 273 births were registered against 286 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille of population for the year under report was 16.95 as compared with 17.38 in 1931. There were 128 deaths as against 189 in 1931. The death-rate per mille was 7.95 against against 11.73 in the previous year.

Among the civil Indian population of 21,808,756 according to the 1931 Census, 782,917 births were registered showing a small decrease of 3,654 over the figures for 1931. The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 35.90 against 36.07 in the previous year.

Highest Birth-Rate

Of the 28 districts in the Presidency the highest birth-rate was recorded in West Khandesh (47.92) and the lowest (14.35) in Hyderabad. In the Presidency as a whole, the birth-rate for rural areas was 36.84 and for urban areas 31.93 against 37.22 and 31.22 respectively in 1931.

The births recorded in Bombay City were 28,609 or 1,759 more than in the previous year, equivalent to a birth-rate of 24.63 or an increase of 1.51. The birth-rate for the province of Sind was 20.11 against 22.77 in 19391. Out of 782,917 births, 406,947 were males and 375,970 females equal to ratios of 18.66 and 17.24 per mille of population. Still-births numbered 11,950 as against 11,693 in the previous year.

Decrease in Mortality

The year under report showed a small decrease in mortality as compared with the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 502,474 as compared with 519,377 in 1931 and 537,241 the quinquennal mean. 107.12 males died for every 100 gemales. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 23.04. The death-rate in 1931 was 23.82, the quinquennal mean being 27.38. The death-rate for Sind was 15.23 against 12.05 in 1931 and for Bombay City was 19.55 as against 21.43 in 1931. The death-rates for the rural and urban areas for the Presidency as a whole were 22.83 and 23.91 respectively against 23.71 and 24.27 in 1931.

The infant mortality rate for the Presidency was 156.39 per 1,000 registered births as against 161.64 in 1931. The male and female rates were 164.05 and 148.09 respectively as compared with 170.23 and 152.32 in the previous year. In Bombay City, the infant mortality rate was 219.41 compared with 273.71 in 1931. The urban and rural infantile death-rate per 1,000 registered births for the Presidency as a whole were 210.55 and 145.18 respectively, as compared with 223.11 and 161.64 in the previous year.

Deaths among all Indians totalled 502,474, cholera being responsible for 1,353; small-pox for 2,699; plague for 14,446; fevers for 195,250; dysentery and diarrhoea for 22,610; respiratory diseases for 93,524; injuries for 8,172 and all other causes for 164,420.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 73,676 against Rs. 66,774 in the previous year. The cost of vaccination came to Rs. 6,02,846 against Rs. 6,37,315 in the previous year.

INDIA'S COSTING TRADE

Figures for July 1933

Accounts relating to the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India for July 1933, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and statistics, India, show total imports Rs. 6,15,69,002 against Rs. 6,53,43,663 for the same month of the previous year. Total imports during the first four months of 1933 amounted to Rs. 26,51,05,714 against Rs. 28,37,59,351 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Total exports during last July were Rs. 6,33,35,625 against Rs. 6,00,82,944 during July 1932.

Total exports for the first four months April to July amounted to Rs. 27,77,65,652 against Rs. 27,24,59,826 for the corresponding period of 1932.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1934

ADVICE AND WARNING

Mr. K. Natarajan, the President of the special session of the Indian States People's Conference at Delhi, is in no sense an extremist in politics. In the mildest of terms he has given to the Princes, in his presidential speech, some wholesome advice, which, if acted upon, should give them much better protection than any that can be found in legislation like the Bill now before the Legislative Assembly. But we do not expect that a majority of the Princes will appreciate or follow the advice. Both they and the British Government are driving the entire Indian nation, by their very opposition to mild criticism, into more intensive forms of agitation that will not cease till every vestige of absolutism gives place to pure democracy. The process may be somewhat slow on account of opposition but the opposition itself will make it surer.

Certain Consequences

The Delhi Conference was convened specially to protest against the States Protection Bill. That Bill, as everybody has by now realised, is calculated to protect more the misrule of the Princes than the true interests of the States. It may be easy enough for the Government now to put it on the Statute Book. But it will not be quite so easy to avoid the inevitable consequences of such a repressive measure. The certain consequences are that both British Indians and the States people will unite and intensify their agitation against a common grievance as they never did before and the agitation will be driven underground. That is not all. Criticism of the Princes outside India is bound to be much wider. And as Mr. Natarajan has remarked, "the suppression of the small stream of Indian criticism is of no avail against the loud roar of calumny abroad." In the democratic West Indian despots are sure to provide very interesting "copy" to the democratic papers, especially at a time when the Princes are visiting Europe in increasingly large numbers. Those papers are not amenable to the Indian laws and their criticism and also that of Western authors will do much more, as pointed out by Mr. Natarajan, "to bring the Princes into contempt than Indian newspapers of the most virulent type."

A Bait

Mightier despots than the Indian Princes have been humbled by the onslaughts of Democracy. Mr. Natarajan expresses the same truth in milder terms when he says: "The fierce light which in all times and countries beats upon a throne does not spare the Gadis of the Indian Rulers. It is the penalty of their great position." Rulers can never escape severe public criticism whenever there is any need for such criticism. But there is a way to make it inoccuous, and that way, in Mr. Natarajan's words, is for the Princes "to interpose between themselves and the world outside Ministers responsible to representative popular bodies." In other words the way is for the Princes to make haste to assume the role of constitutional rulers, the role of the British King, for instance, who is immune from political criticism because his ministers, and not he, are wholly responsible for the political policies adopted in the country. It is idle to expect that any undemocratic statutes can give an indefinite lease of life to absolutism. They can only drive the people to extreme methods of working democracy. If the Indian Princes have imagination enough to be able to see a little ahead, they ought to use all their influence in persuading the Government of India to drop the hateful Bill that is being used as a bait to secure their support for the proposed Federal Constitution.

No Preference To Britain

The Government of India have been pleased, at long last, to release for publication the reports of the Indian Tariff Board on the textile, hosiery and sericulture industries. The reports on the textile and the hosiery industries were submitted on November 10, 1932, and that on the sericultural industry on May 15, 1933. The publication of the reports was unconscionably delayed by Government on the ground that it might prejudice the negotiations between the Government and the Japanese Delegation. The excuse is utterly unconvincing. The Board's recommendations and the facts and figures on which they were based would have been more a help than a hindrance, especially during the informal negotiations between Indian businessmen and the delegations from Japan and Lancashire. But it is now clear from the report that its publication then would have made the Mody-Lees Pact impossible. The non-publication of the Board's findings on the question of competition with and preference to Britain must have misled several Bombay millowners into signing the Pact.

The report on the Cotton Textile Industry, to which alone we shall confine our attention to-day, recommends the grant of adequate protection to the Indian textile industry in the form of specific duties for ten years. That recommendation will not surprise those who have watched the sad plight of the industry as a result partly of severe competition with Japan and Lancashire and particularly of the forcing up of the exchange value of the rupee, which, while giving protection of about 12 per cent to Lancashire, reduced the earnings of the Indian cultivator and thus reduced his purchasing power. The specification of a period of ten years is necessary to induce millowners to develop and improve the industry and thus to enable them to reduce the cost of production, and finally to dispense with special protection. The ideal solution of the question of textile mills is for the State, as suggested by Mr. R. R. Bakhale in a resolution to be moved at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council, to take over the ownership of the mills. But that suggestion may give a fright to the present Government. It will, therefore, be something if they protect the national industry as much against Lancashire as against other foreign rivals.

But are the Government prepared to protect the industry against the Lancashire menace? We fear they are not. They have imposed upon the country the ruinous principle of preference to Britain. They asked the Board to examine if the principle could not be further worked out. The Board gave a disappointing report, but Government suppressed it long enough to enable the Bombay millowners to make some undeserved concessions to Lancashire. It is something, however, that now at least the people see that the Tariff Board is hardly enamoured of the principle of British preference. That principle is generally defended by some on the assumption that there is little competition between India and Lancashire with regard to the production of finer goods. The Board proves that the assumption is wrong to a large extent and recommends the same duties to be levied on all imports, except that the specific duties recommended by it, being calculated on weight, will be some advantage to the finer products of Lancashire. The report is most welcome as it will strengthen the hands of those who have always opposed the principle of British preference. It may induce at least some of the Bombay millowners to revise their views on the Mody-Lees Pact. The Government, however, have added insult to the injury of delaying the publication of the Report by summarily setting aside its main recommendations in regard both to the period of protection and the competition of Lancashire, in the new Tariff Bill introduced by Sir James Bhore they have implemented the obnoxious Mody-Lees Pact, inspite of the fact that the latter has been denounced by the whole country except some short-sighted Bombay millowners who do not know their own interests and have betrayed those of the country as a whole. It has been contended by some of the millowners who gave assent to the Pact that it merely embodied a pious wish which could not be carried into effect for the simple reason that the financial position of the Government of India would not permit of the surcharges being removed within the duration of the Pact. The Government have taken the millowners at their word and have evidently agreed to give Lancashire preference even after the expiry of the period contemplated in the Mody-Lees Pact. They have dared to defy public opinion because they knew that the present subservient Assembly will pass any measure however detrimental it may be to the interests of the country.

RANGASWAMI IYENGAR: JOURNALIST AND POLITICIAN

By "S."

With the death of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar India loses one of the most clear-thinking, level-headed, practical politicians engaged in her struggle for freedom. It is, however, his journalistic career as the Editor of "The Hindu" that stands out in bold relief displaying characteristic traits of deep insight, fervent patriotism, manly independence, robust impartiality, sobriety of judgment and unflinching criticism of men and things without fear or favour.

A. Rangaswami Iyengar was the elder of the two sons of Alagia Singam Iyengar alias Narasimha Iyengar, a landlord belonging to Erukattur, a small village in Nanilam Taluka on the banks of one of the branches of the famous Cauvery, a respectable and orthodox Vaishnavite. After his High School career in Tanjore District he migrated to Coimbatore where his late uncle, Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, was practising as a lawyer and when the latter moved down to Madras, the nephew also came along with him and joined the Presidency College where from he graduated with Presidency rank in his special subject of Economics. His elder uncle, the late Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar, ex-Dewan of Baroda, wanted his nephew to join the Government service and in deference to his wishes, young Rangaswami joined the Madras Secretariat for a few months. He, however, disliked the routine clerical work and joined the Law College one fine morning instead of going to the Secretariat.

Joins "The Hindu."

Passing B.L. with distinction, he set up practice at Tanjore. He was destined to play greater part than be a distinguished lawyer.

In 1905 when the late Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar gave up his lucrative practice at the Bar, and purchased the "Hindu" he required an able assistant to manage the office.

Despite his father's wishes, Rangaswami Iyengar joined "The Hindu" as Assistant Editor-cum-Manager, a double port-folio which he held with great brilliance.

To those who have seen or who have a lively recollection of the latter-day prosperity that dawned upon "The Hindu" and its proprietors, the late Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and his sons, the memories of the struggle and stress of the early days, which were full of anxiety financial and political, might recede in back ground. The brunt of the work fell upon Rangas-

(Continued on page 7.

A GREAT JOURNALIST

The sudden and untimely death of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar after a short illness is a great loss to the public life of India and in particular to Indian journalism. He made his name fairly early in life as a sound journalist and a deep student of Indian politics. It was his reputation as such and his versatility that secured for him the Secretaryship of the Swaraj Party in 1925-27 and the General Secretaryship of the Congress in 1926-27. His advice on constitutional and financial questions was sought by Congress leaders and Government alike in connection with the R. T. Conference Inquiry. Since his acceptance of the Editorship of the "Hindu" a few years ago he has not taken any active part in Congress politics. But his able conduct of the paper has done much to mould political thought in the Madras Presidency. He carried on an unceasing fight against all attempts of the bureaucracy to fetter the liberty of the Press. In the successful agitation against the repeal of the old Press Act he played a leading part. When the Press Ordnance was first promulgated in 1930 he presided over the Conference of journalist and newspapers-Proprietors which was held in Bombay and ably guided its deliberations. We offer our sincere condolences to his bereaved family and also to the "Hindu" which will naturally feel his loss to be irreparable.

THE INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

(By D. N. Malusie, B.A.)

II.

When we exclude these two factors, not directly connected with the problem we find that the discussion takes different lines according as the party concerned is in favour of agricultural or industrial interests. Really speaking if we carefully consider the matter we will find that the interests of our agriculture and industry are not antagonistic but mutual and interdependent. As the Indian Industrial Commission, for instance, pointed out industries in India could prosper only if our agriculture and agriculturists prospered and not otherwise, and 'vice versa.' Unfortunately enough we find that this point is sometimes lost sight of and, consequently, we find people talking about these matters as if the interests of our agriculture and industry were not identical. In recent times for instance it has become a fashion as it were to talk loudly of the interests of the cultivators and to blame the Government for adopting a tariff policy in the interest of the cotton industry, which brought about the boycott of the Indian cotton by the Japanese spinners and thus meant hardships to the cotton growers. It is, however, interesting to recall that the same public had so long generally protested against the policy of the Government which they alleged led to the "commercialization" of our agriculture, export of our raw produce, import of finished goods and decline of the local industries. It is interesting to note further that the public had also generally protested against the alleged dictation of India's fiscal policy by the United Kingdom. If we ponder patiently we find that Japan has done the same thing in another way. After a process of long deliberation the Government of India had, not with any haste—if anything after an undue delay—imposed a tariff which it judged necessary to safeguard the national industry. But it had to climb down because of the panicky attitude of the public which was largely influenced by a sort of distrust in the management of the local industry. The problem of our cotton industry and trade needs to be studied, however, not by the immediate loss or otherwise of the cotton growers or traders concerned but by the larger issue of what should be the industrial policy of the country. Do we desire that this country should be an exporter of raw produce and importer of finished goods, as it has been so long, and should we adopt any policy in order to continue our export of raw produce—a policy the advantages of which to the local industries are doubtful?

WHY COTTON PRICES FELL.

We do not mean to underestimate the hardships that the cotton growers had to bear on account of the boycott of Japanese spinners and the immediate gain that they will have as a result of the lifting of the same. But what is necessary to remember is that the tremendous fall in cotton prices that is being experienced during the last few months would have come about substantially to the same extent even without the formal Japanese boycott. The reasons for holding this view are simple. The first and foremost is the tremendous fall in price level as a whole which was bound to have, independently of Japanese boycott, its effects on the price of Indian cotton. Secondly, if we follow the statistics of Japan's imports of raw cotton from India and other sources we find that these purchases are largely influenced by the parity of price of Indian cotton with that of other types, apart, of course, from the consideration of their quality. Now the prices of American cotton have been falling and especially after the depreciation of the dollar. The parity was going against Indian cotton. Under these circumstances it is reasonable to hold, if the experience of the past is of any use, that Japan would have taken at present much less cotton from India than normally and this would have led to a fall in prices of Indian cotton—a fall greater than the world prices justified—even without a formal boycott.

EMPTY THREAT.

It is further interesting to note that even after the declaration of the boycott the Indian exports of raw cotton to Japan did not cease altogether. During the first half of 1933/34, for instance, we find that the exports of raw cotton to Japan were nearly seventy-seven

(Continued on page 7).

Threat Of Boycott Of Indian Cotton Was An Empty One

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE CONTRAST.

By devaluating the Dollar 40 per cent. President Roosevelt has, at a stroke, converted a national deficit of 1923 million dollars on January 31 to a surplus of 974 million dollars. Similarly by his proclamation raising the buying price of gold in U.S. to 35 dollars an ounce he has secured a steady stream of gold into the country. New York being reported to have already purchased 11,900,000 dollars worth of gold abroad for shipment to the United States. In India Sir George Schuster has no faith in manipulating currency, though Government were keen upon appreciating the rupee seven years ago, and are determined not to devaluate the rupee now. And as regards the country's gold, we learn that the largest single shipment of gold from Bombay for foreign countries in the last two years was made on Saturday last. The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard up-to-date amounts to Rs. 1,62,26,49,160! What a terrible penalty has India to pay for being a subject nation!

"DOUBLY IMPRESSED."

If Sir John Simon and captain Eden did not hesitate to shock world opinion on the subject there is little wonder that Lord Londonderry should complacently confess himself "doubly impressed by the Air Force power in maintaining law and order on the North-West Frontier." Like a true Imperialist his Lordship is concerned exclusively with his own convenience and the objective to be achieved regardless of the nature of methods to be employed. The country is difficult to negotiate and Law and Order have to be maintained. The justification for the Air Force is, therefore quite clear! It does not occur to his Lordship that, despite all precautions, that may be taken, bombing often kills the innocents who are very numerous and the guilty who are very few. It does not, also, occur to him that bombing involves complete destruction of property over a large area. It is a peculiar kind of "policing" which prevents crime and punishes it by dealing greater injury to innocence. Civilisation, we thought, demanded civilised methods for the so-called uncivilised also.

PRESERVING MACDONALD

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Tory colleagues have amply repaid him for the valuable assistance he gave them through the elasticity of his political allegiance. It is true that the Cabinet's reported decision to live till 1936 is an answer to restive Conservatives who want a purely Tory Government in name also. The other reasons, of course, are merely intended to invest a personal affair with public virtue. Domestic policy cannot be "stabilised" on the present basis which basis, in its turn, cannot be given up by the "National" Government. There is no question of a "stormy weather" in connection with disarmament. The reactionary opposition to it is negligible. As regards India the bulk of Tories in Parliament know very well that, in actual fact, the White Paper proposals amount, more or less, to what the Die-hards demand in plain language.

DISGRACEFUL.

It is extremely depressing to learn that as a result of oppression by Caste Hindus some 400 Chamars of Etmadpur Tahsil in Agra District have accepted Christianity. "Bona fide" conversions as a result of changed religious convictions cannot be reasonably objected to. But the mass conversions in question are more or less forced ones and a disgrace to the Hindu community that still permits them despite the consequent loss to itself in a variety of ways. The converted Chamars are reported to have declared that as Hindus they were not allowed even to use public wells and were denied the most ordinary rights of human beings but that as Christians they expect to get all these rights. Do not caste Hindus realise how ridiculous they look in the eyes of the world by denying to their own co-religionists the common rights they concede to non-Hindus?

WANTED SPEEDY RELIEF.

The resolutions to be moved in the Bombay Legislative Council, urging Government to grant a substantial measure of remission of land revenue, have come not a day too soon. Indeed, they should have been moved much earlier in view of continued agricultural depression on an unprecedented scale. The Governments of Madras, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Burma have already taken action in the desired direction. And, as the distress in the Bombay Presidency is about as acute as elsewhere in the country, there is no excuse for the Government delaying giving adequate relief. Rao Saheb Kulkarni's resolutions suggest a fair measure of remission and may well be accepted by the House and Government. It would cause needless and painful delay to appoint, at this late period, a Committee to inquire into the matter, as suggested by Dr. G. Vaishampayan.

Press Views

Counter-Terrorism

But while Government deserve all support in so far as they aim at dealing with terrorism the actual methods which are being followed and which others are under consideration must be condemned by all those who love Bengal and India. The methods are so devised as to make civil life for ordinary citizen a torture and punishment for crimes of which they are totally innocent and which they might sincerely disapprove in calmer mood. But terrorism launched against terrorism is only frightening the peace-loving masses and everybody knows that a fright-stricken populace is not a condition favourable to peace.—Mahratta."

Verbal Remonstrance

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has no reason to regret Mr. Satyamurti's refusal to accept his invitation to the All-Parties' Conference. For that august gathering is no place for those who do not wish to float bubbles in the air, but would like to prick them. By ruling out all vital, though inconvenient, issues from the scope of the Conference, the convenors have, in effect, already given notice to a large section of serious-minded politicians not to take part in the gathering. So they may not blame any one for standing aloof from what is to be, after all, only a repetition of another verbal remonstrance against the White Paper.—Daily News."

Gandhiji And Behar

Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Sjt. Rajendra Prasad will expose the hollowness of the myth sedulously spread by certain interested people that the great Indian leader has been indifferent to the fate of Bihar. What Mahatma Gandhi has done for the people of Bihar is known to the latter. They have not, therefore, thought for a moment to cherish any unkind feeling about him. It is the busybodies who tried to create this impression. Mahatmaji has asked for the advice of Sjt. Rajendra Prasad as to whether he should abandon his contemplated tour to Bihar or go there "in connection with the alleviation of suffering." It seems to us that the presence of Mahatmaji by the side of the afflicted people of that unfortunate province will be a great comfort and solace to them in their present distress.—"A. B. Patrika."

Sir C. V. Raman says that the Bihar calamity had a silver lining in that it showed the Motherland to be one whole country.

Yes. But don't let us be content with silver linings. Bihar needs clouds of it. What are you going to do about it, generous reader?

* * * *

That the Tariff Board Report on protection to the Textile Industry, written on November 10, 1932 has been published on February 4, 1934 is due to the firm conviction of Government that delay would cause substantial injury to the Industry.

* * * *

The London "Times" says "India is never slow to recognise sufferings of others."

Never. As witness (1) Ottawa, (2) Rupee-Sterling ratio and relation (3) Movement of Gold, (4) Lancashire, and (5) Safeguards in the White Paper.

* * * *

The announcement that the "National" cabinet in Britain proposes to continue to live need cause no surprise. It is a fitting end to a great and successful campaign started by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Seaham and continued at Leeds to explain to the people the record of Government and to convince them of the necessity of keeping National Government going. The present decision is merely intended to wind up whatever little scepticism may have been left over after Leeds.

* * * *

"At Monghyr" says Babu Sri Prakash, "the major portion of corrugated iron sheets supplied by Tatas is reserved by authorities for Government workers and servants, only a small amount reached the people."

It is this kind of cheap protest that discourages the generosity of the bureaucracy. The 'burra sahibs', at least, are certain of the inevitability of ingratitude. That is why many of them don't subscribe to the Earthquake Fund.

* * * *

Mr. R. R. Bakhle proposes to demand, through the Bombay Legislative Council, that the State take over the ownership of Bombay Mills. Since the precincts and proceedings of the Council are "privileged" the State will not, unfortunately, be able to proceed against him for making a revolutionary suggestion subversive of the State.

* * * *

President Hindenburgh has given Herr Hitler the right to employ and dismiss Prussian officials and pardon convicted persons. President Hindenburgh is thereby seeking not so much to curtail powers of Federal States Government as to limit those of the Reich Dictator.

* * * *

From a report of the latest Dollfuss speech: "He appealed to all classes to collaborate in building a free Austria."

We had almost read collapse for collaborate.

* * * *

Direct wireless service between Shanghai and Britain was inaugurated on Saturday and greetings exchanged between Sir John Simon and the Chinese Foreign Secretary.

Next time it would probably be "Chiang Kai-Shek calling"?

* * * *

"NEW LIGHT ON EARLY CHRISTIANS".

Some light on later Christians would be more instructive.

* * * *

According to His Highness the Aga Khan, he has gone to Delhi to see friends and "rather to learn and acquaint himself with the real situation than to play the role of a preacher."

And we note that among those present to receive him the most prominent were (1) Sir Fazli Hussain, (2) Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, (3) Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy and (4) Sir Shafi—pardon Moulvi Shafi Daudi.

* * * *

It is a pity that His Highness has begun to disfavour "the role of a preacher." But if he persists we cannot insist. We would only suggest—that to give up the role effectively what His Highness should first do is to start "unlearning."

* * * *

"MAC KIPPER OF LOCH NESS

Truth About The Truant Monster."

—Press Headlines.

Kipper please. It's kipper.

* * * *

"Well, how did your wife get on at the hospital yesterday? Did they get the X-ray photo of her jaw?"

"They tried, but the operator said the subject was more suitable for a movie camera."

HELP US REACH A LAKH THIS WEEK

Readers' Views

THE "WETS" IN CORPORATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The victory of the "Wets" in the Municipal debate by a narrow margin of couple of votes need not come as a surprise to anybody in this country. Among the supporters of the "Wet" policy of the Bombay Municipality will be found some of the staunchest partizans of the vested interests. A cursory glance at the list of the champions of the "Wet" policy will bear out the above statement.

The mentality that supports this evil, however specious the arguments advanced therefor, is born of political subjugation. This type of perverse psychological effect is developed in more or less acute form in certain sections of the populations of an enslaved nation. The drink evil has assumed its present proportions in this country under alien rule. Even then it does not pervade here to the extent that it does in the civilised West. Two great religions of the land, Islam and Hinduism, interdict it in no uncertain terms. But, despite this, we have the edifying spectacle of some of City Fathers scrambling for recording their votes for lifting the ban on toddy tapping. The voters would no doubt take note of the susceptibility of these "Wet" City Fathers, at the time of the next elections, to yield to the pressure of the drunkard's claim. In the eyes of a drunkard toddy as a beverage may have all the good qualities of all the other beverages including vitogen of the Tambe brand. He may attribute medicinal virtues to it and may substitute it for Sarsaparilla. He is, therefore, bound to gloat over the wet achievement of the obliging City Fathers. The mischief, however, does not stop there. But one would desire that these obliging City Fathers stretched their generous impulses a little further and arranged to provide an Insurance Fund, of course, under the aegis of the Municipality for the families of the consumers of toddy.

Employers of labour are called upon to provide living quarters, medical relief, old-age pensions and disability-compensation to the employees. Labour legislation even in its present halting form is aimed at bettering the general condition of the poor labourer. This does not go far as we know so well to relieve him from the grinding curse of poverty. And, in spite of this, it is in this class of the population that the drink evil has its votaries on a very large scale. It may be argued that the labourer requires a little relaxation after a hard day's toil in factory or field. But is it humane to provide him the much-needed relaxation in the shape of facilities for indulgence in the drink habit? Could toddy ever work as Sarasparilla on a constitution already undermined by lack of sufficient nourishing food? Can any organisation, much less a civic body, touch the money which finds its way into the grog shop under circumstances which were better imagined than described? This money is wrung out of the unsatisfied hunger of the famished dependents of the poor labourer.

City Fathers, who could spend thousands of rupees to have the luxury of getting elected to the Municipal body, may be blissfully ignorant of the misery of want and the pangs of hunger of the unfortunate families of the labourer, who himself a victim, victimises his innocent dependents.

So far as all talk about freedom of action goes, it is inconsistent to boost it under specious arguments where indulgence in a vice is concerned and ban it in the case of a national activity to wean men away from vice.

To secure the revenue of about a lac of rupees the premier Municipality of this country, need not have descended to the expedient of removing the ban on the tapping of toddy trees on municipal land. It was expected of this enlightened and well-organised civic body that it would forego the paltry revenue from the above source for the sake of helping the cause of prohibition. The worst feature of the melancholy business of voting was that persons connected with educational institutions did not have the least compunction in recording their votes on the 'Wet' side. The Vice-Chancellor of the local University is the last person who should have found himself in the "wet" lobby. How would these educationists view the prospect of the fashion of toddy-drinking spreading among the students? Or do they believe that toddy does not find favour with the upper classes of society? Perhaps, they believe that it is a drink beloved of the slums. And if the slum population immerses itself in it it is not their concern. Well, this is a characteristically capitalistic view of the matter. All glory to the knights of the "Wet" policy if their votes have been influenced by any such considerations. It has, however, a lesson for the humble and lowly of the land—the interests of the people will be safe only in their own keeping.

The country's best thanks are, however, due to those City Fathers who have stoutly fought for the continuance of the ban in the interests of prohibition. Theirs is the moral victory, albeit the counting of votes tells a different story altogether. It could not be otherwise under the circumstances. —Yours, etc.

V.B.K.

Address To Sir Elly Kadoorie

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The presentation of an address to Sir Elly Kadoorie on behalf of the Bene-Israel community of Bombay is a move in the right direction. Very few are more entitled to our gratitude and esteem than Sir Elly Kadoorie and the Israelite School is a standing monument to his unbounded generosity and the keen interest he is evincing in our welfare.

It will be recalled that the dilapidated old school building could not be reconstructed owing to economic distress prevailing in the community and if it were not for Sir Elly Kadoorie's timely help, our children would have been deprived of educational (particularly religious) facilities so essential to build up a community like ours. Therefore, it is but befitting that our sense of gratitude and affection should be translated in terms to which everybody can wholeheartedly subscribe.

But I was greatly pained and surprised that issues of a controversial character were to be imported into the address. Nothing could be more indiscreet and Sir Elly Kadoorie himself is the last man to approve of such a course. There are two shades of opinion in the community and the viewpoints of both may be worthy of respect. But to show the community to disadvantage is hardly a desirable step, to say nothing of the unfavourable view Sir Elly Kadoorie may take of the situation.

An address is the last place to ventilate sectarian views. I, therefore, appeal to the members of my community to sink their differences and present an address in which every man, woman and child can heartily join. Whatever the differences of opinion among us, let us at least prove to Sir Elly Kadoorie that we are unanimous in gratefully acknowledging his philanthrophic spirit and the generous contribution he has made towards the uplift of our community the economic condition of which is anything but satisfactory and knowing my community as I do, I am confident my fervent appeal will not fall on deaf ears.—Yours, etc.

SAMUEL SAMSON.

Education Of Children

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the course of an interview to the representative of your esteemed paper Srimati Sarojini Vyas has ably and forcefully pointed out the defects inherent in our existing educational system. The suggestions made by her in respect of life environment in education and creative impulse in children demand urgent attention and close consideration from the educational authorities who mainly control the destinies of children. One of the most important factors responsible for unemployment among educated classes is the lack of healthy environment in our educational centres which could alone change their job-hunting outlook of mind. It is just in the fitness of things that Srimati Sarojini advocates such radical changes in the present educational system, which cannot be further ignored if India wishes to keep abreast of other advanced nations. The share of India's womanhood, however, in this difficult task of reorganising the educational system on these lines would not be less arduous or responsible than that of the sterner sex.—Yours, etc.

B. G. MEHTA.

Feb. 5.

Rs. 80,300 Collected So Far: 6900 On Monday

APPEAL TC HEADS OF FIRMS & OFFICES

Behar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required. But so far only 15 lakhs have been subscribed. This response is poor and unworthy of a great country like ours.

It is our hope that the readers of "The Chronicle," the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" should send at least Rs. 1 lakh to Babu Rajendraprasad by the end of this week and we trust they will help us to realise the wish. It is not a difficult task if the thousands who have not yet made any contribution make a small sacrifice of some little luxury. Remember thousands of your fellow-countrymen have lost their all and they look to you for immediate succour.

Mahatma Gandhi in his appeal broadcast to the world has said that in point of distress nothing perhaps has surpassed the Bihar calamity in India within living memory. Have the people of India responded to the cry of Bihar for help in a manner proportionate to the magnitude of the distress? No, generous as the response has been, it is wholly inadequate. Bihar needs crores to feed the starving, to house the homeless, to give succour to the orphans and the widows and to all those who have lost their all and, above all, to undertake and carry on the work of Reconstruction. So far only a few lakhs have been collected all over India.

Many readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" have done their duty to Bihar by making their contributions to our Earthquake Relief Fund. But there are many more who have not yet done so. Let them not delay any longer.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of "The Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as valuable as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

On Monday the subscriptions amounted to 6000, making the total upto-date Rs. 80,300. We publish below part of the list of donations received on Monday. The remaining donations will be acknowledged in to-morrow's issue.

On Monday the 5th February donations of Rs. 6,900 were received. As the full list of subscribers has not been prepared, we give below a part of it. The remaining list will appear in our issue to-morrow.

	Rs.	As.
Shah Nussae Devji and Co	51	0
Shree Ramvijay Bhojan Mandal	25	4
One Sympathiser	2	0
B. B. Nadkarni	1	0
Staff of Sarvajanik Grain Stores as below	41	0

	Rs.	As
Mohmadali Aliji	11	0
Akabarali Valiji	11	0
Mohmadali Valiji	4	0
Taherali Aliji	4	0
Fidahusain Adamji	2	0
Ahmedali Husanali	2	0
Bhoaiya Janmohmad	1	0
Bhaiya Amina	1	0
Bhaiya Lalmohmad	1	0
Bhaiya Goli	1	0
Bhaiya Rassula	1	0
Bhaiya Wazidali	1	0
Chali Divanu	1	0
	Rs.	41

Aledur Rajak Mohamed Manzil—Main Road	25	0
W K Kothikar-Dharwar as below	95	0
S A Panjikar	25	0
M K Sashittai	10	0
N R Koppikar	10	0
D U Arur	10	0
M U Telang	10	0
Sympathiser	10	0
Sympathiser	2	0
D Y Sambrani	5	0
Y B Sambrani	2	0
N R Heble	2	0
S M Kati	2	0
Mrs. Sundra Nadkarni	1	0
Miss Vijaya Heble	1	0
U R Sirur	5	0
	Rs. 95	0
Framji Manekji Pavavala	2	0
Hormusji Mancherji Madir	2	0
Chinchpokli Jain Swatantra Bal Mandal	1	0
A G Panthaky	5	0
M R L K	5	0
Taxi Drivers of the Gamdevi Taxi Stands	20	0
Office Staff of the Mysore Mufy. Co Ltd. No 2	26	2
Keshave Ladoo	1	0
Daltaram Vittolia	1	0
Raghunath Govind and Balkrishna Ramchandra	1	0
M S Taraporewalla	1	0
N B Desai	1	0
P M Johi	1	0
H B Haldaukar	1	0
	Rs. 68	2
The New Kapor Club Pydhoni as below	39	0
Mohanlal Bhagavandas	5	0
Ahanolal Venilal	3	0
Jagjivandas Manordas	2	0
Amratlal Tribhovandas	2	0
Wandalal Vasharam	2	0
Jayantilal Sunderji	2	0
Vamanrai Amratlal	2	0
Keshavlal Paramandadas	2	0
Bhailal Bhavan	2	0
Dharamshi Hargovind	2	0
Bhupatrai Nagardas	2	0
Nagindas Harjivandas	2	0
Manilal Wagaldas	1	0
Jayantilal Nagardas	1	0
Pratap Nagardas	1	0
Ratilal Karasandas	1	0
Babubhai Dwarkadas	1	0
Trambeklal Vallabhdas	1	0
Virji Gopalji	1	0
Harilal Sunderji	1	0
Harilal Trikamji	1	0
Bhatt Chunilal Kashiram	1	0
Kasinath Raghunath	1	0
	Rs.	39
Draramdas Premji	1	0
A P Chatre as below	129	0
D D Wagh	5	0
Bhogilal K Patel	5	0
S K Patel	5	0
Chotalal Ratanlal	5	0
A P Chatre	2	0
Master	2	0
Manubhai Smart	2	0
R N Pande	2	0
Motilal	2	0
Y N Kirtane	1	0
R N Sawant	1	0
Arjun Dhondu	1	0
Narayan Vithal	1	0
N R Amonkar	1	0
Hamley and Co (Hamley)	1	0
N Muzumdar	1	0
G P Patil	1	0
Vadanlal Smart	1	0
Ishwarlal	1	0
I A Mehta	1	0
I G Gajewala	1	0
Balkrishna B	1	0
M P Mehta	1	0
Arjuna	1	0
N V Patel	1	0
Kolamkar	1	0
Narayan	1	0
Shahapurkar	1	0
P P Kerkar	1	0
M P Wagh	1	0
S S Purohit	1	0
S A Pinge	1	0
K D Dave	1	0
Odhavji Bhuta	1	0

(Continued on page 9)

In And Around Bombay

(From Ourt Staff Correspondents).

Ghatkopar's Example

Of the thirteen municipalities and notified area Committees of the Bombay Suburban District, it appears that Ghatkopar bids fair to become one of the best municipalities in the district. Eight members are elected to the Municipality from a population of about 10,000 and the way these members, with the help of the two nominated members, are carrying on the municipal affairs of the town, has elicited the admiration of the other municipalities in the district.

Recently the Municipality has introduced a novel method of educating the women of the town. It has opened a library and has appointed a lady to be in charge of it. She will be sending the books to the homes of the women members of the library, who will have to pay a nominal quarterly fee only to get full advantage of the library service.

Motor Accidents

A great number of motor accidents in the city can be averted if the police make a periodical examination of the motor lorries and also compel the taxi-drivers to insure against third party's risk. In the coroner's court, time and again, during inquests on fatal accidents, it has transpired that the motor lorries in question had their brakes out of order. In such cases the accused drivers are accustomed to plead that they drew the attention of the owners to put the brakes in order, but that they latter delayed doing so as it meant expense. If the police have a periodical inspection of the brakes, they would not only contribute to the safety of the public but also save a number of lives. The taxi drivers should be compelled to have third party's risk insurance, as in case of injuries or fatal accidents caused by their negligence, the dependents of the deceased or the injured could be compensated by the insurance companies concerned.

Democratic Swaraj Party

The Democratic Swaraj Party which was heralded into existence in Bombay some months ago with great pomp and ceremony has not made much headway in the city. For some time past some of the leading lights of this party are stated to have been busily engaged in canvassing influential support for the party but are finding very little encouragement in this direction.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the Responsivist leader, who was requested to bless the organisation and help it in its propaganda work, is stated to have even declined to become a member of the party, much less to help it actively. A responsible member of the Executive Committee of the party extended the invitation to Mr. Jayakar and got unexpected rebuff.

The party slogan of fighting Government on all fronts, it appears, has failed to attract popular support. The politically-minded masses keep away from the ranks of this new party because it seeks to fight elections—a programme not sanctiontd by the Congress. The Liberals are frightened away by the creed of Independence which the party has adopted for itself. And lastly even a Responsivist leader has declined to give his support to the new fangled organisation.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

Election Of Office Bearers

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association at their meeting held on 3rd inst. have elected the following Office Bearers for the current year.

President:—Sheth Chunilal B. Mehta.

Vice-President:—Sheth Chhotalal Mansukhlal Shah.

Hon. Secretaries:—(1) Sheth Mohanlal Ambalal Parikh, B.A. (2) Sheth Kantilal Maganlal Zaveri Treasurer:—Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai.

NAZIS AS HOSTAGES

Sequel To Smoke-Bomb Outrage

LONDON, Feb. 5.

INNSBRUCK:—The Heimwehr occupied the building of "Volks Zeitung" and arrested the staff and damaged printing machinery. A large body of police arrived later and persuaded the Haimwehr to leave and themselves occupied the building. The "Volks Zeitung" recently attacked the actions of the Heimwehr.

Many Nazis were arrested and sent to concentration camps as hostages sequel to the smoke bomb outrage last night.—Reuter.

THE INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

(Continued from page 6.)

per cent. more that what they were during the corresponding period of 1932/33 and only little less than what they were during the same period in 1931/1932. Of course, some of these exports were on account of contracts entered into before the boycott was declared. We may further point out, though we are not here directly concerned with the point, that it does not seem that Japan could have long done without importing comparatively cheap Indian cotton. It is necessary to remind ourselves of the elementary fact that so long Japan imported Indian cotton not out of any regard to the interests of the Indian cotton grower but simply because she found it profitable to do so. Certain calculations have been made by interested parties to show that the boycott of Indian cotton and the substitution of other growths in its place would not mean much loss to the Japanese industry but all these calculations are vitiated by the incorrect assumption that the prices of these other types of cotton will not rise as a result of increased demand for them on the part of the Japanese industry an increase in demand which is not likely to be accompanied by a simultaneous and proportionate increase in their supply. In this connection we shall also notice that the raw cotton imported by Japan from India is not utilized merely for producing goods exported to India. That will be quite clear if we follow the statistics of imports of various types of cotton by Japan and her exports of cotton piecegoods to different cuntries.

(To Be continued)

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

Has any one seen a small goat who looks as if he belonged to the Carl Hagenbeck Circus? The Circus staff are in a panic for their pet macsot, a male goat 12" high has been lost. There is an old proverb that a male goat in a stable prevents trouble and that horses can only keep fit as long as the goat is there.

On Saturday morning whilst "Minnie" the huge elephant was walking out of the Circus ground the fence was opened and "Cambyses" for that is the goat's name ran out.

The Circus folk are very anxious to receive their little friend and Mr. Hagenbeck has promised a reward to the person or persons who find "Cambyses." He wears a stripe around his neck and is white and brown, being about 12 inches high.

RANGASWAMI IYENGAR: JOURNALIST AND POLITICAN

(Continued from page 6).

wami who proved equal to the task and in the very first year, he balanced the budget and yielded a profit of Rs. 150.

"The Hindu" then was more a views-paper than a news-purveyor. The Assistant Editor displayed great enterprise and activity by arranging an excellent news service by appointing a chain of correspondents both in the provinces and outside which pulled the paper considerably. In all the controversies and contentions of that time, "The Hindu" was scrupulously fair in its presentment of its news and views of other parties and great credit was due to the industrious assistant Editor who besides attending office was reading a good lot at home.

Student Of Constitution.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar was a close student of Indian Constitution of which he was making a special study. He brought out "The Indian Constitution" which proved a good seller. That he was a practical man was self-evident in his analysis of Minto-Morley Reforms, when he urged the country to capture the Councils and fight for more power through those bodies.

In 1914 when late Mr. G. Subrahmania Iyer, the founder and Editor of the "Swadesa Mitran," put it on the market as he was unable to do justice to the paper owing to his failing health, Rangaswami Iyengar purchased it. He had to leave "The Hindu" in order to put the "Swadesa Mitran" on a sound basis. It was not a tough task for him and within four years, the "Swadesamitran" under his able editorship thrived well and proved a paying concern. Mr. Iyengar also found more time to take part in politics ever since he took up the "Swadesamitran," as he was relieved by his nephew, C. R. Srinivasan, the present Editor of the "Swadesamitran."

Rangaswami Iyengar took an active part in the Home Rule Movement and his criticism and analysis of the materials placed before the Montague-Chelmsford Committee evoked invitation from the Government to give evidence before the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. He was later sent to London as the Secretary of the Indian National Congress Delegation to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. In London, he addressed several meetings ably putting forth the Congress point of view.

Brain Of Swaraj Party.

Rangaswami Iyengar was an ardent believer in Councils. He did his best both in Calcutta 1920 Special Congress and the Nagpur Congress urging the house not to boycott legislatures. He always thought that legislatures were strategic points in the country's battle which should never be surrendered. He was one of those who laid the seeds of the future Swaraj Party that was started at Gaya on the last day of the Congress, 1st January 1933, under Desabhandu's lead and with the history of that party he was closely identified. He was the Assistant Secretary of the party with his leader Pandit Motilal as the General Secretary and C. R. Das as president in 1923.

They carefully laid out their plans and in spite of the opposition from the No-changers, steered the 1923 elections well with the result that there were 45 Swarajists in the Assembly, the single largest party. Iyengar was a great tower of strength to his leader Pandit Motilal in maintaining discipline of the party in a very spectacular manner winning appreciation from all quarters. He was known as "the brain of the Swarajya Party."

He sat in the Assembly representing the Tanjore constituency for well over six years contributing his best in the discussions on the budget and financial and constitutional subjects. Every adjournment motion moved by Pandit Motilal in the Assembly was ably drafted by him avoiding technical flaws either in language or substance so that, the Government could not find any reason to object.

He resigned his Assembly membership in response to the Congress call in 1930 and never stood again. His active Editorship of "The Hindu," which he assumed on January 1, 1928, compelled him to retire from active participation in public life.

At The R. T. C.

It was his view that Congress should exhaust before launching direct action the final constitutional method by attending the first Round Table Conference when Labour was in power. And in this direction he tried in 1930 to persuade his leader Pandit Motilal who was then in the Allahabad jail, supplementing Sapru-Jayakar efforts to bring an understanding between the Congress and the Government. In 1931 he accepted the Government's invitation to attend the second R.T.C. which Gandhiji joined later. His wide knowledge of constitution commanded admiration from Lord Sankey, Lord Lothian and other members of the British Delegation.

Gandhiji appointed him as his political Secretary at the R.T.C. The force with which he dealt with the many problems regarding defence and finance was very much appreciated. He made clear both in private and public to the members of the British Cabinet that without the Congress there could be no settlement of the Indian issue and Mahatma Gandhi was the only leader who could deliver the goods. He refused to attend the third R.T.C. as he thought there was no use of any conference without Mahatma Gandhi participating it. He, however, attended the Joint Parliamentary Committee but he consulted Gandhiji at Parnakutti just before he sailed for London.

In private life Rangaswami Iyengar was a lovable personality, always available to the distressed. He had helped many young journalists and had a knack for picking up the right men for his staff.

Iyengar leaves behind him his widow, young boy in teens and two girls below ten and a host of friends.

Balance Progress With Reaction

NOVEL PLEA FOR PROTECTION OF PRINCES ADVANCED BY GLANCY

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The debate on the States Protection Bill got a good start for Government because Mr. Krishnamacharya of Hyderabad State and Mr. Dumasia, the propagandist of the Kathiawar nnd Rajputana Princes, had their first say and were able to speak with considerable effect to the satisfaction of the Treasury Benches.

They were followed by Mr. Gyaprasad Singh whose speech did not have enough vigour to counteract the effect of the previous speakers.

The afternoon, however, provided a different experience. The speeches warmed up considerably. Mr. Gayaprasad Singh made out effective point that whereas the British Government intervened in the internal affairs of the Indian States, it gave no chance to their subjects to fight the Maharajas and then exclaimed "What is this Government established by Law in British India? It was established by force and fraud. Let Indian subjects also do what they can".

Captain Laichand spoke with his experience of Bharatpur where he was the Chief Minister. His plea was much to please the political officials, but the best part of his speech was an exposure of the gutter press which blackmails and which, according ti him, has its headquarters in Delhi. He made a sensational allegation that a ruler was able to get out of the clutches of the paper by threatening to withdraw the donation he had promised to a university.

The best speech from the Opposition Benches was by Mr. B. Das who spoke most eloquently and depicted the serfdom of the State subjects.

Mr. Glancy, Political Secretary, put in an extensive plea for the States and voiced the feeling which is growing among British officials in India that now that democracy was raising its head in British India, they should back autocracy in Indian States. Said he: "At a time when so many changes are occurring in India, is it not worthwhile to consider seriously whether you should weaken or uproot a seed round which loyalty and patriotism naturally grows?" His speech met with many ironical cheers from the Opposition.

PRINCES PROTECTION BILL

What Is Paramountcy Asks Gaya Prasad ?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

In the Legislative Assembly met to-day Mr. G. S. Bajpai introduce the Bill amending the Indian Medicine Council Act which would enable the University of Rangood 'inter alia' to elect a member from among the Members of its Board of Studies in medicine to the Indian Medical council.

Sir Joseph Bhore introduced the Bill amending the Indian Tariff Act which gives effect to the Indo-Japanese and the Bombay and Lancashire agreements.

The House then resumed consideration of the Princes Protection Bill.

BE PATIENT!

Mr. Krishnamachari continuing the speech complained that there was no provision in the Bill for appeal by a member against demanding of security. He deprecated the manner in which the rulers of various states were criticised in the States Peoples Conferences as such criticisms would alienate people from Princes which was a very dangerous position. He advised the States' Peoples to be patient and moderate.

THIS AGITATION

Mr. Dumasia was sure that if the Member of the House visited the Indian States to-day he should find that conditions there were quite different from those presented by the States People's conference. The agitation was conducted not by people of those tes but by outsiders who were professional propagandists. The Indian Princes were not free from faults, but they were becoming alive to their responsibilities. To-day some of the rulers were among the greatest patriots.

WHAT IS PARAMOUNTCY

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh thought the Bill would not serve the purpose of Government. He wanted to know what was meant by 'paramountcy'. Lord Reading had defined it in a particular way which meant that the Government of India could interfere even in the internal administration of Indian States at its own discretion. Thus even when Alwar did not want British troops these were sent. Further even when Kotah State wished to abolish the begar system the Agent to the Governor-General in a speech at the Durbar applauded the system of begar and regretted its abolition and hoped it would servive long in Indian states as an embodiment of the spontaneous affection of the people for the ruler. (Ironical laughter) Here he pointed out, was not only interference, but incitement to ruler to keep up the begar system. The speaker held that the Indian States' subjects should be allowed freedom to change their form of government in the same way as the British Indian subjects were trying to change the government through peaceful and some other means.

LEAGALISED JATHAS

Mr. Ahmed Nawaz:—Do you want them to resort to unlawful activities?"

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said that the government established by law in British India meant government established by force and fraud. (Voices: No, no). The speaker thought there was nothing to inform the Government that Indian states were being changed by the same means. He did not want British Government to send legalised jathas in the form of British troops to assist the States. He approved of the provision in the bill relating to jathas but held that in order to give legitimate protection the self-contained Bill should be placed before the House.

CAPTAIN SPEAKS

Captain Laichand Navalrai speaking as one of those who was party to the passage of the Princes Protection Act of 1933, regretted that the Act had remained a deadletter so much so that the anti-Prince agitation had become worse. The speaker said that there was misrule and corruption in some Indian states, but were not instances of misrule found in British India. (Here, here), especially in relation to the costly system of getting justice from courts which disregarded the clear verdict of the House. Referring to the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, the speaker asked how many knew that this gang of blackmailers had their headquarters in Delhi.

His reply to those who wanted to know how the condition of state subjects was to be improved, was that they should leave the States for Glancy to guide. (Applause).

MR. B. DAS' SPEECH.

Mr. B. Das asked why the Bill was not circulated among public bodies and associations particularly that big organisation the All-India States People's Association of Bombay.

At this stage Mr. Joshi occupied the chair and was loudly cheered.

Showing a bunch of telegrams, Mr. Das said that those were addressed to Mr. Glancy also but he merely threw them into the waste paper basket without even reading them. Perhaps the Political Secretary might tell a different tale if they met in a London hotel but here he had to carry out the behests of the bureaucracy. Referring to the Federation, Mr. Das asked who wanted the Princes to come into the Federation and he in fact did not want the princes.

Mr. Haig: "The bill is intended to meet the existing conditions."

Proceeding Mr. Das referred to sanada and treaties and said that they were merely sanads entered with ordinary captains of the East India Company and were not regular treaties with the King-Emperor.

IMPERIALISM RUNNING RIOT.

He challenged the political department why those treaties were not administered to the letter. He warned the Government that there would come a day when they would stand in judgment elsewhere to answer to divine laws and no amount of protection that the civil service afforded them would save them. Concluding Mr. Das said that centuries ago the Roman Empire was lost for its imperial policy and now he asked the Home Member whether it was not imperialism running riot through this Bill.

POLITICAL SECRETARY SPEAKS.

Mr. Glancy, the Political Secretary, asserted the form of Government is different in different States and the Government of India could not dictate what form of Government should exist in the States. He recognised there was maladministration in States but several States made rapid progress in improving their administration. It was incorrect to say that the subjects of the States had no means of ventilating their grievances except through outside propaganda. In some States they had right of personal representation to the highest authority more than in British India. When there is gross misgovernment in any of the State the Government of India intervenes to put things right.

As to the objection raised that the Bill stifles even legitimate criticisms, Mr. Glancy maintained that was not the case. He stated that it was in the interests of the country as a whole to stop all organisations such as jathas which often gives rise to communal bitterness.

Mr. Harban Singh Brar began his speech on the Bill when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

TRADE IN MYSORE REGISTERS DROP

Kerbstones In Demand Due To Preference

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 3.

The annual report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, which has just been published with the Government review thereon, affords interesting reading.

The Chief feature of the year's trade was a decrease in the total volume and value of exports. The total volume of exports amounted to 59.67 lakhs of maunds valued at about Rs. 8.06 crores. Imports of merchandise amounted to 113 lakhs of maunds valued at about Rs. 11.18 crores. While the prices of food-stuffs and some of the textiles were steady or showed an upward tendency, the commodity that was affected most was raw silk and silk goods, which had to face severe competition from Japan and China.

There was an increasing demand for Mysore Kerbstones in England, in view of the preference in customs granted to the Empire goods.

There was an increase in the total output of soaps in the Government Soap Factory, the only Industrial concern worked by the Government, which has been yielding profits, year after year. The Factory was honoured by His Excellency the Governor of Eurma with a warrant of appointment for the supply of soaps to His Excellency's household.

GOVERNOR ATTENDS HAGENBECK CIRCUS

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne and staff attended the performance at Carl Hagenbeck's Circus on Monday night.

The distinguished visitors were received by Mr. Lorenz Hagenbeck and conducted to their seats.

His Excellency expressed his appreciation of the splendid performance.

JAWAHARLAL TOURS AFFECTED AREAS

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Muzaffarpur on Sunday and inspected the Local Relief Centres and was pleased, with what he saw. He has gone to visit Motihari and Sitamarhi in a car.

The Mayor of Calcutta visited Muzaffarpur on Saturday last.

He expressed particular satisfaction when he saw milk being distributed to patients and invalids as also hot tea to all workers of all the societies.—United Press.

WAIT TILL IT COMES!

But Haig Can't Say When Federation Will Materialise

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

A large number of delegates who attended the States peoples Conference were present in the galleries when the Assembly met today further to consider the States Protection Bill.

Sir Henry Gidney, who has been nominated as representative of the Anglo-Indian Community was sworn in, in the place of Mr. Sewoor.

WAIT TILL IT COMES.

Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, answering Mr. Lalchand Navalrai regarding the exodus to Simla said that Government had carefully considered the question in all its bearings and decided that the present arrangements, which in the Government's opinion were definitely most efficient, should not be altered until the constitutional changes required it. But as to when Federation would come into force he was not in a position to say (hear.)

A series of supplementary questions followed with a view to eliciting information regarding the difficulties in remaining in Delhi for summer, if adequate water supply was arranged.

The Home Member said the Government had recently examined the question in all its aspects and found that if the exodus was stopped, there will be less revenue to the North-West Railway."

He added "Efficiency of work also has money value."

Mr. Gava Prasad Singh asked if it was not a fact that session of the Central Legislature would cost more in Delhi than in Simla. Sir Harry Haig: I am told it is so.

IN DEOLI CAMP.

Replying to Mr. S. C. Mitra, the Home Member stated that 55 detenus at Deoli detention camp went on hungerstrike during January as a protest against the detention at Deoli of a man who had developed leprosy. The hungerstrike lasted six days in the case of eight and two days in the case of the remainder. Now the hunger strike had been stopped and all detenus were in good health.

Replying to another question, Sir Harry Haig said that Dhanesh Chandra Bhattacharji arrived at Deoli from Hijli on 10th July 1933 and soon after arrival the medical officer suspected that he was suffering from leprosy which was later confirmed. He was treated with injections and given nourishing food. The detenus was given a separate room in the jail.

ASKED FOR TRANSFER.

The Home Member could not say when he contracted the disease. The detenus asked for transfer in September and as the medical officer also thought that transfer was desirable, the Chief Commissioner took the matter up with the Bengal Government.

The Bengal Government in view of the character of the detenu were not in favour of his being transferred unless it could be held that there was danger of infection.

The medical officer at Deoli held that though the detenu had anaesthetic from leprosy, the case was contagious. The Government of India thereupon requested the Local Government to arrange for transfer which they did. The detenu left Deoli on 21st January.

DATES FOR RAILWAY BUDGET.

The president read the Governor-Generals message fixing dates for the Railway budget, the 17th instant for presentation, 19th for general discussion thereon and 21st and the three following days for voting the demands for railway grants.

GENERAL BUDGET.

Regarding general budget 27th February 5 p.m. has been fixed for its presentation in the Assembly, the 2nd and 3rd March for general discussion and five days from the 6th for voting demands of grants.

THANKS FROM BIHAR.

The president read a letter from the Bihar Governor thanking him and members of the House for expressions of sympathy with the people of Bihar and assuring them that the Bihar Government were doing all they could to ameliorate their distress.

FUEL OILS COMMITTEE.

The following members were nominated to the Fuel Oils Committee: Messrs. R. S. Sarma, Hajiuddin, G. S. Miller, Haji Ismail Khan, Amarnath Dutt and Rahimtoola Chinoy.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES FOR A. R. IYENGAR

(Continued from page 1)

memory of late Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar:—

"The news reached Calcutta this morning that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar is no more. His loss at this juncture of our political life is irreparable."

"A great journalist his patriotism, his commonsense, his judgment of men and affairs, his knowledge of constitutional principles, his close association with leaders of thought and men in many countries gave him a unique place in our public life.

"Personally I have lost a dear friend, on whom I relied much for advice and guidance in various matters. One cannot get over the idea that death has called Mr. Rangaswami too soon. May his soul rest in peace."—United Press.

HAD GREAT KNOWLEDGE ON ALL MATTERS.

Sir George Schuster said: "Mr. Rangaswami was one for whom in his private capacity I felt warm friendship and whom in his public capacity I greatly admired. Even his journalistic rivals will agree that as a journalist, writer and editor he stood unravalled in India. On all matters of public finance and financial procedure he had great knowledge and independent judgment and I was always glad to have opportunity of discussing such matters with him though since he left Assembly such opportunities became less frequent. In his last months,, however, we came into closer touch, for he agreed to serve on the Reserve Bank Committee in London and those who were present at those discussions will agree that he never intervened except to say something helpful and illuminating.

"His death is a great loss to India both in the present period of constitutional preparation and to the future under new constitution. His death is a real tragedy, for he was one who at all times helped towards a better understanding between India and England."

MR. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, interviewed by the Associated Press, said, I am grieved to hear of the death of my old friend Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar. I knew him since the time he went Englandward in 1919, in connection with the Congress deputation Since then he applied himself with his singular devotion to Indian politics, whereon he brought to bear his practical good sense and calm and dispassionate judgment.

The services he rendered in the establishment of a Swaraj Party were very eminent and are not likely be forgotten by the Country. He was the right-hand man of Pandit Motilal Nehru in his Legislative activities. Two years ago he accompanied Gandhiji to the Second Round Table Conference and there too he proved his mettle by his patriotic association with the efforts made by the Indian delegates.

Last time I met him was in London in July last. His cooperation in all our attempts to put before the Joint Parliamentary Committee the Indian Nationalist point was most valuable. In his death a towering figure has disappeared from Indian politics and his place will remain void for a very long time.

GREAT LOSS TO COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Sir B.L. Mitter, Leader of the Assembly, on hearing the news of the death of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar said: "I am deeply grieved at the news of the death of my esteemed friend Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar.

"It is a great loss to the country. He was a publicist of the finest type—extremely well-informed, acute in intellect and balanced in judgment without the least trace of vanity or arrogance.

"He effaced his self completely in the discharge of public duties. As a friend he was loyal and devoted and possessed great charm of manners. I feel his death as a personal loss."—A.P.

TERRIBLE PERSONAL LOSS. SAYS ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Legislative Assembly, said: "It is a terrible personal loss. For combination of sober judgment and thorough grasp of details there were few equals to Mr. Rangaswami in public life.

"In the exciting days of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly I came into most intimate contact with him His presence in the Assembly at the time was responsible for making the Swaraj Party to adopt a constructive programme."

TRIBUTE FROM "TIMES"

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The "Times" in the course of an obituary notice on Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar's death pays a tribute to the success of Mr. Iyengar's ideal to make his newspaper worthy of comparison with the English-owned contemporaries, and also with the best journalism of the West.—Reuter.

LOSS TO JOURNALISM

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Mr. Hemendraprasad Ghose, a veteran Bengal Journalist, interviewed by the "United Press" said: "Indian journalism is distinctly poorer to-day by Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar's death. Having known him intimately over 16 years, I can say that it would be difficult to fill his place. He had so fully identified himself with the "Hindu" since his uncle's death that it is difficult to think of that paper without him. He was a born journalist and had come to occupy the foremost place in the ranks of the Indian journalists".—United Press

Europeans' Tribute

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The European Group of the Central Legislature has wired the following to the editor of the "Hindu," Madras:—

"The European Group in the Central Legislature deeply the loss by the death of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. Please onvey our sympathy to his relatives."—A. P.

LOSS TO INDIAN PUBLIC.

Sir Frank Noyce said: "The world of Indian journalism and Indian public affairs is very much poorer by Mr. Rangaswamy's death."

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

A condolence motion was moved by Sir Brojendra Mitter, leader of the House, over Mr. Rangaswami's death. Sir Brojendra Mitter described the deceased as a publicist of a fine type, extraordinarily well-informed, of an acute intellect and balanced judgment. The Government benches welcomed his criticisms which were expressed in moderation and without bitterness. As a member of the Opposition in this House, he had earned the affection of every section. (Hear, hear.) He took to his profession seriously and followed it with dignity and ability as judged by his conduct of the "Hindu" the most responsible and best conducted Indian managed newspaper. Sir Brojendra Mitter said that he was a loyal friend and an honourable opponent and always a most agreeable companion.

A PUBLIC LOSS.

Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of the Independent Party, and other party leaders and personal friends joined in tributes to the deceased. Sir Abdur Rahim said that Mr. Rangaswami's death was a public loss.

Mr. Neogy recalled the days of the Swaraj Party when Mr. Rangaswami was the Secretary and the power behind its throne. Though prominently connected with the chief of the Opposition, Rangaswami had the essential crossbench mentality and was ready to take an impartial view of things. His death was an irreparable loss to Indian journalism.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari said that Mr. Rangaswami's help would have been invaluable in the agitation in South India against the Land Revenue System.

AT R. T. C.

Sir Harisingh Gour referred to Mr. Rangaswami's part in the Round Table Conference and the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He testified to Rangaswami's indefatigable industry and mastery of facts in the Committee's deliberations. Continuing Sir Harisingh Gour said that he had made India's cause his own and had advocated it with skill and ability.

EUROPEANS' TRIBUTE.

Mr. James on behalf of the European Group in joining in the tributes to the deceased, said that he had made India immeasurably richer by his life and work. He was a Nationalist in the best sense of the word. He believed in India's destiny not for itself, but in its destiny on the world's stage. His writings displayed wide culture, a polished style and eloquent study.

SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya said that among the patriots of South India he had the largest measure of service in the cause of the country.

Mr. M. M. Dumasia said Mr. Rangaswami regarded journalism not as a profession, but a public duty and worked in it with levelheadedness and abundance of commonsense while the secret of his success was sincerity.

Mr. R. S. Sarma referred to the lack of malice in Mr. Rangaswami's writings.

The best tribute that journalists could pay was to take a leaf out of Mr. Rangaswami's life and pledge themselves to conform to those standards of morality, decency and integrity in journalism which Mr. Rangaswami set before himself.

SPEAKER'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty said that his association with the tributes was not conventional as he knew the deceased most intimately both in public and private. Though a fearless and relentless critic of the administration, Rangaswami woredk in constructive channels of thought. Both in the Assembly and outside Rangaswami's contritions to the study of public questions were something useful. He combined to a remarkable degree sobriety, judgment and grasp of details of public questions. As a chief whip of the Swarajist Party he (the speaker) came in most intimate contact with Rangaswami, who was Secretary of the Party.

WHAT HISTORY WILL RECORD.

When the history of political development came to be written, it would be said that in those stormy days if that party directed its actions towards constructive channels it was in no small measure due to the influence of Rangaswami. What made him such a lovable personality was the fact that though he was the author of the most brilliant ideas and schemes, he always kept his own personality in the background and worked for the cause he had at heart. While in death India was poorer, Indian journalism was still poorer.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

FIGHTING IN CHINA

LONDON, Feb. 5.

MOSCOW:—Severe fighting is occurring in Chinese Turkestan according the reports from Urumtsi between the troops of the provincial government Sinkiang and an army of Thngans under General Machuin. The latter is reported to possess vast supply ammunitions, but have hitherto failed to take Urumtsi and his troops have suffered heavy losses while reinforcements are en route to support the Urumtsi garrison and elsewhere. The Tungans are reported to be abandoning the revolt and surendering arms.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Mr. David Grenfell asked why people in Contai and Midnapore had been ordered to attend the Garhwal's route march and salute the British flag and also under what authority civilians are required to attend military parades and ceremonies and why a number had been apprehended for failure to comply.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he has asked for information and hoped fully to reply next week.

Sir Samuel Hoare informed Mr. Knox that the Reforms Department of the India Office consisted of a few officials who are temporarily seceded to devote time exclusively to problems connected with the reforms.

Mr. Knox inquired if the report was true that these officials were engaged in drafting the Bill.

Hoare: No.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The result of the investigation in the Lahore execution was given by Sir Samuel Hoare replying to Mr. Bernays in the House of Commons.

Sir Samuel Hoare said ahat the result showed that the order postponing the execution was delivered in the gaol at eleven in the morning the day before the execution occurred; but owing to failure of the clerk of the Punjab Secretariat who despatched the order to indicate on the envelope the conetents or urgency, the order was not placed before the gaol superintendent until after the execution was carried out. The Superintendent of the Judicial branch of the Secretariat iso failed in his duty to see that the acknowledgment receipt of the order had been duly received in time. Disciplinary action has been taken against both the espatcher and the superintendent of the judicial branch was taking steps to examine in all provinces the procedure regarding orders for stay of execution with a view to rendering the recurrence of such mistake impossible.

Mr. Bernays suggested that such communications should be telegraphed.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that was one of the questions being considered.—Reuter.

Madras Team Trounced

M. C. C. Wins Match By An Innings & 352 Runs

The M.C.C. won their three day match against All-Madras here to-day by an innings and and 352 runs.

In their second innings on Sunday the Madras XI had made 14 runs for loss of no wicket. On resumption on Monday they again suffered a collapse, except in the case of Johnstone, who played a meritorious innings of 69. Going in first he was the ninth to be out after remaining at the crease for 210 minutes. He hit eight fours.

The final scores are:—

M. C. C. first innings	**603**
Madras first inings	**106**
Madras second innings	**145**

Marriott took 5 wickets for 43 runs.

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

There was hardly an attendance of 1,000 people when the M.C.C. match against Madras was continued this morning. Johnstone and Bharatchand resumed to the bowling of Clark and Townsend. Johnstone cut Clark to the boundary and generally reproduced his yesterday's form, but Bharatchand was completely beaten in Clark's third over, and was out for a single (26/1/1).

S. M. Hussain who was the next batsman in had aa runner for him.

JOHNSTONE BATS WELL

Hussain faced Clark with the greatest confidence, and soon Jardine brought on Marriott who had got Hussain l.b.w. yesterday. Hussain off drove Marriott's first ball very finely to the boundary, but was out l.b.w. to him the next ball (40/2-5). Johnstone during this period had been batting with the greatest confidence and had twice driven Townsend to the leg boundary. In his 25 runs there were four 4's.

Scores:—

3 WICKETS DOWN FOR 70

The fifty of the innings was reached in 75 minutes, and the batsmen taking advantage of the well-spread out field ran many sharp singles.

Marriott and Langridge met with no success, and at 70 Jardine brought on Clark again in place of Marriott with his fifth ball Clark hit Ward's wicket. The Madras Captain was batting for forty minutes for his 12, and had displayed exemplary patience against the slow blowers (70/3/12).

Rogers gave a better account of himself than in the first innings, although he was mostly on the defensive. After batting for nearly half an hour with great restraint he off-drove Langridge hard and gave a chance to Townsend which was well taken. Johnstone was scoring mostly in singles and was now 45 after batting for nearly 130 minutes.

JOHNSTONE REACHES 50

Eventually with a well-run single off Townsend Johnstone reached his 50 in 145 minutes. This score of Johnstone's which was entirely faultless contained six hits to the boundary.

Gopalan delighted the crowd with a fine off-drive to the boundary.

At lunch the score was 98 for 4 wickets.

ROCKLIKE DEFENCE

With an off drive for two against Marriot which Jardine misfielded, Gopalan sent up the hundred of the innings in 155 minutes. But the next ball was in the slips off a mishit. (100-5-6) Ramsingh now joined Johnstone who was maintaining a rocklike defence. Clarke seemed to be in midst of a "noball" complex because within five minutes of resumption he sent down his seventh no ball of the innings.

RAMSINGH STUMPED

Jhonstone now took more risks and twice drove Marriot to the boundary in one over. Clark sent down his eighth no ball followed by two bumpers which whizzed past Ramsingh's turban. Jardine immediately took Clark off and made Marriott change over in his place, bringing Townsend at the other end. Another fine drive by Johnstone was well-fielded on the boundary by Valentine, but Ramsingh in playing forward to Marriott was smartly stumped (120-6-2).

3 WKTS IN 3 OVERS

Marriott proved destructive from his new end taking three wickets in three overs for one run. Nailer who had done so well at Bangalore had the dreaded pair of spectacles being clean bowled by Marriott before he had got sight of the ball and Uttappa suffered the same fate when he tried to cut a straight ball. Three wickets thus fell at 120.

A WEAK STROKE

At last Johnstone's sterling innings which had been holding his side together came to an end when he made a weak stroke and was caught and bowled by Townsend for 69. Johnstone was at the wicket altogether for 210 minutes and had hit eight times to the boundary. His knock was entirely faultless.

LAST WKT. STAND

The last wicket made a surprisingly firm stand, Palia making the best use of his opportunities to bring into operation many fine strokes of which he is capable. He scored two good fours to the leg and then all but caught by Townsend at square leg. The Derbyshire player had brought off a catch when Valentine (also running for same catch) crashed into him and the catch was dropped. Mcintosh was, however, run out soon afterwards and the Madras second innings closed for 145, the M. C. C. winning by an innings and 352 runs.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY
(2nd Innings)

Bharatchand b Clark	1
S M Hussain l.b.w. b Marriot	5
Ward b Clark	12
Rogers c Townsend b Langridge	10
Johnstone c and b Townsend	69
Gopalan c Mitchell b Marriott	6
Ramsingh st. Elliot b Marriott	2
Nailer b Marriott	0
Uttappa b Marriott	0
Palia (Not out)	18
Mcintosh (run out)	1
Extras	21
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Clark 16|7|24|2; Townsen 21|7-34|1; Langridge 10|4|20|1; Marriott 22|6|43|5; Barnett 2|1|1|0; Gregory 1.2|0|2|0.

Clark sent down eight no-balls and two wides. Townsend one no-ball, Langridge two no-balls, and Marriott one no-ball.

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OUR READERS' RESPONSE TO BIHAR'S CALL

(Continued from Page 7).

Bhailal N Patel	1	0
Shivlal M Patel	1	0
Ramanlai	1	0
Punjabhai	1	0
A J Trivedi	1	0
B C Acharye	1	0
S D Dhavle	1	0
W S Anaoker	1	0
Shahapurkar	1	0
Sitaram A Wagle	1	0
G S Wagh	1	0
Wagle	1	0
Rajubhai	1	0
K P Joshi	1	0
H P Joshi	1	0
G C Daulatgada	1	0
A M Mehta	1	0
Dariya	1	0
C D Dalal	1	0
Och vlal	1	0
G Wagle	1	0
Chintaman Joshi	1	0
N N Joshi	1	0
Sakhardande	1	0
Matupatbhai Dave	1	0
Sunderlal	1	0
Uttamchand	1	0
T G Kunte	1	0
H N Mehta	1	0
R C Dalal	1	0
Prabhudesai	1	0
M Z Jani	1	0
N G Dave	1	0
Dolatram	1	0
Maganlal	1	0
M M Bhat	1	0
Nanavaty	1	0
Sastri L J	1	0
K B Mehta	1	0
Dhanprasad C Mehta	1	0
Bhagwandas	1	0
D S Potdar	1	0
S D Sohani	1	0
Dave	1	0
Vajralal	1	0
Miscellaneous	29	4
Rs.	124	4
Nursungbhai Hirachand Cutch Mandal	25	0
B. P. Sohoni	1	0
Alurkar Uganda	10	0
Hyderi Budri Club Bom. Bay	10	0
Birthday	1	0
K. S. Bhatt, a s below	15	0
Kekhsaru J. Kanga	3	0
Hormashji D. Billimoria	3	0
N. D. M.	3	0
Krushnaprasad Shivathanker	2	0
Sarad Mehta	2	0
Aradeshar Ghodi	2	0
Rs.	15	
Jukar Brothers	2	0
Sakya Sinha Sen	2	0
G. P. K.	1	0
Merchants of Bhuleshwar through Shah Jinabhai Sunderji as below	600	0
Shah Jinabhai Sunderji Ghivala	51	0
M. Motilal Masalavala	50	0
Shah Vithaldas Damodardas Masalawala	25	0
Shah Jayantilal Hamchand Tea Merchant	21	0
Shah Ramji Gordhan Gandhi	20	0
Shah Sunderji Goverdhan Tea Merchant	20	0
Shah Kalyanji Kanaji Tea Merchant	20	0
Dahyabhai Surchand Gandhi	20	0
Shah Hargovind Jasaraj Gandhi	20	0
Shah Harilal Velji Masalavala	20	0
Messrs. M. Gulabchand & Co.,	11	0
Messrs. Nanalal Nagardas	11	0
Messrs. Harkishan Thakordas	11	0
Messrs. Navinchand Bhavanidas Gandhi	10	0
Messrs. Desai, Dalal & Co.,	10	0
Tha. Vishram Pitamber Gandhi	5	0
Shah Tribhovandas Kalyanji Tea Merchant	7	0
Messrs. Saligram Chunilal & Co.,	5	0
Messrs. Calcutta Tea Agency	5	0
Shah Batubhai Mohanlal	5	0
Shah Kalidas Jachand Gandhi	5	0
Messrs Amratlal Kalidas Jutha	5	0
M. Nanalal Sopariwala	5	0
Messrs. Ratilal & Co., Tea Merchant	5	0
Sheth Manilal Ishvardas Soap Merchant	5	0
Shah Varjivandas Mangaldas Javeri	5	0
Merchants of Bhuleshwar Kariana Bazaar from their Association Rs.	121	13 6
Merchant of Soparivala from Bhuleshwar from their Association Rs.	101	2 6
Rs.	600	
Seva Sadan Society Members & Probationers	1.172	0
Shah Magarlal Madhavaji	1	0
Kothari Chhaganlal Tarachand	1	0
Shah Gulabchand Talakchand	1	0
Shah Nagardas Verjee	1	0
Shah Chatrabhuj Kalyanji	1	0
ani Chunilal Vithaldas	1	0
Dani Keshavalal Ramachand	1	0
Shree Kachhi Visa Oswal Kari-road Kumbhar Chawl from Varana's Merchants	189	4
Shah Ganashi Bsimshi	25	4
Shah Khimji Khetshi	15	4
Shah Premji Bhanji Devji	15	4
Shah Devji Jivaraja	15	4
Shah Devraj Raju	15	4
Shah Kuramshi Devshi	15	4
Shah Ratanshi Teju	15	4
Shah Megaji Murji	15	4
Shah Lalji Megji Umarshi	10	4
Shah Ravaji Liladhar	10	4
Shah Kanji Nathu	5	4
Shah Gossar Bhanji	5	4
Shah Mavaji Khishi	5	4
Shah Ravaji Nenashi	5	4
Shah Ramji Bharamal	3	4
Shah Kuverji Velji	3	4
Shah Vajapar Karamshi	2	4
Shah Nenshi Keshavji	2	4
Shah Gagu Ukara	1	4
Shah Palan Rayamal	1	4
Shah Lalji Verji	1	4
Shah Karamal Bharaji	1	0
Rs.	189	4
Shree Kachi Visa Osawal Kari-road Kumbhara Chawlwala through Vara's Patel Shah Bhanji Devji	125	4
Bai Dewoobai Pandurang Koli	10	0
Cloths Merchants of Laxmidas Khimji Market	276	4
Secretary & Treasurer of the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee Dondaicha West Khandesh as bellow:	800	0
Rs.	as.	p.
Vyapari Dharmdaya Fund Panch	301	0 0
G. B. Sathe	51	0 0
Memon Merchants	41	4 0
Megharaj Laduram	25	0 0
Nemichand Amolakchand	25	0 0
X, through Nemichand	15	0 0
Prabhudas Bhikabhai	25	0 0
X, through Prabhudas	25	0 0
Adamally Ayamadally Ginning Factory	25	0 0
Kikabhai Dayalji	15	0 0
Chatrabhuj Keshavji	15	0 0
Kalidas Kuvarji	15	0 0
Fadamsi Maganlal	15	0 0
Beermal Ladha	11	0 0
Bholaram Joharmal	11	0 0
Kisanlal Lachaminarayan	11	0 0
Govindbhai Vithalbhai	7	0 0
The Sloe Purchase Union	7	0 0
Vithal Rajaram Co.	7	0 0
Kuvarji Funasi	7	0 0
Anaji Gagaji	5	0 0
Hatimbhai Ahamadbhai	5	0 0
Chaganlal Sevaram	5	0 0
Fakirchand Dagadooram	5	0 0
Murardas Nagindas	5	0 0
Usafally Karimji	5	0 0
Ramaji Deoji & Rukhjibhai	5	0 0
Hiralal Gulabchand	4	0 0
Totaram Dhakoo	4	0 0
Oottamchand Naimal	4	0 0
Ramchandra Gangadhar	4	0 0
Baloo Hamal and others	4	0 0
Dagoobhai Hamal & others	3	8 0
Hamidbhai Hamal & others	3	8 0
Ramsa Chunilal	2	8 0
Dhamdhere Havaldar	2	0 0
Vasteemal Kesarimal	2	0 0
Supadoo Lala	2	0 0
Rupchand Kesarimal	2	0 0
Gore (Bhushan Co.)	2	0 0
Narayan Onkar	1	0 0
Chaganlal Kanhayalal	1	0 0
Motilal Halvai	1	0 0
Dhondopant Dandekar	1	0 0
Chotalal Kuvarji	1	0 0
Harkchand Faujmal	1	0 0
Khandoobhai Mistry	1	0 0
Kaneeram Ghisaram	1	0 0
Kashinathpant Joshi	1	0 0
Miscellaneous	62	4 0
	800	0 0
Unlucky	10	0 0
Mottlibai R. Mankar	5	0 0
Kamrao M. Mankar	5	0 0
Ranchhodbhai D. Patel Audit Staff of G.B.S. Rly. as below:—	30	4 0
Rs.	as.	p.
Dinker P. Ganguli	1	0 0
A. G. Kalelker	1	0 0
M. L. Sheth	1	8 0
B. K. Trivedi	1	0 0
K. N. Dave	1	0 0
B. G. Parikh	1	0 0
R. B. Sheth	1	0 0
B. C. Mehta	1	0 0
M. S. Bukhari	1	0 0
H. M. Pandit	1	0 0
B. L. Vashji	1	0 0
J. G. Joshi	1	0 0
N. S. Shah	2	0 0
J. A. Bhatt	1	8 0
P. A. Ghaskadvi	1	0 0
B. C. Diwanji	1	0 0
R. D. Patel	1	0 0
A. Ratnawellu	1	0 0
L. W. Sant	2	0 0
R. A. Patel	1	0 0
Miscellaneous collection below rupee one from other staff of Audit office	7	4 0
	30	4 0
V. V. E.	10	0
C. P. Chowna	25	0
Staff of the Okha Cement Factory Dwarka as below:—	256	0
S. Rudinger	30	0
E. J. Merces	10	0
M. A. Rahim	20	0
K D Vadera	10	0
Abdual Hamid	2	0
Dr. G. P. Vaishnav	5	0
D. B. Katwala	10	0
B. P. D'Souza	5	0
M. A. Ambegaokar	10	0
D. D. Murdeshwar	10	0
S. D. Murdeshwar	5	0
A. J. Mehta	5	0
B. D. Trivedhi	2	0
J H Athalye	5	0
S S Athalye	5	0
C A Masceren:	3	0
A H Dave	1	0
H G Sahai	5	0
M G Thakar	1	0
Shanturao D Munshee	10	0
Girdharilal	3	0
Meghaji Kanji	5	0
D V Carvalho	5	0
V P Rindani	1	0
Y A Ambegaokar	2	0
C H Dave	1	0
Gokuldas Thaker	1	0
Jamnadas Makanji	5	0
Valabhdas Bayani	1	0
B G Barot	1	0
M A Jamil	5	0
Kalichran Nanda	3	0
Bashiram Ahmed	1	0
Sundarlal Nathuram	2	0
Lala Murar	1	0
D J Motala	1	0
N P Tiwari	1	4
Abdual Rehaman	1	0
S A Mosjid	1	0
Bachoo Ravji	1	0
Bava Murar	2	0
K G Vaidya	1	8
D I Dholkia	1	0
J R Hathi	1	0
P C Dave	1	0
G L Bhatt	1	0
Ramdas Kalidas	1	0
Anandrao Parvatikar	1	0
Deoram Karsan	1	0
J B Carvalo	1	0
H Mantirio	1	0
Ismail H. Shekh	1	0
Santa Singh	1	8
Ibrahim	1	8
Mohansingh	1	0
Karsan Argan	1	0
Haridas Vittal	1	0
Kangi Boga	1	0
Souji Maistri	1	8
Wamanrao Joglekar	1	0
Souji Bhanji	1	0
Dullabji Vilji	1	0
Liladhar Fitter	1	0
Samji Kara	1	0
Popat Carpenter	1	0
Ramji Carpenter	1	0
Bachoo Kanji	1	0
Chaloo Jiva	1	0
Ramji Kanji	1	0
Chandulal Makanji	1	0
Dhanoosingh Miller	1	0
Hariram Mawsdar	1	0
Jamnadas Umarsy	1	0
Jayantilal Fitter	1	0
Mulshankar Padh	1	0
Miscellaneous	21	12
Rs.	256	0
The Bombay Hing Supply Co. Bombay	51	0
Mangaldas Purshotamdas	25	0
L Atmaram Rao	5	0
Tokarshy Nursey Nagada	15	0
D V Mehta	1	0
B S Karbelkar	1	0
R A Bhatt	1	0
Narayan K Kor	1	0
P G Jadhav	1	0
R T Masurkar	1	0
B S Golatkar	1	0
Dhondu Tatoba	1	0
Ramchandra Banapat	1	0
Raghunath Powar	1	0
Vishnu Mahadeo	1	0
Bapu Govind	1	0
Narayan Bahaji	1	0
Keshav Mahadeo	1	0
B P Talati	1	0
R K Parale	1	0
Jaganath Umiyashanker	1	0
Balkrishna Vishwanath	1	0
Laxaman Gajanan	1	0
Krishna Tatoo & K K Dalal	1	0
S T Dakade	1	0
Rs	117	0

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Gross Earnings During January

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of January 1934 and for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1934, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., for the month of January 1933 Rs. 4,01,078; for the month of January 1934 Rs 3,61,213.

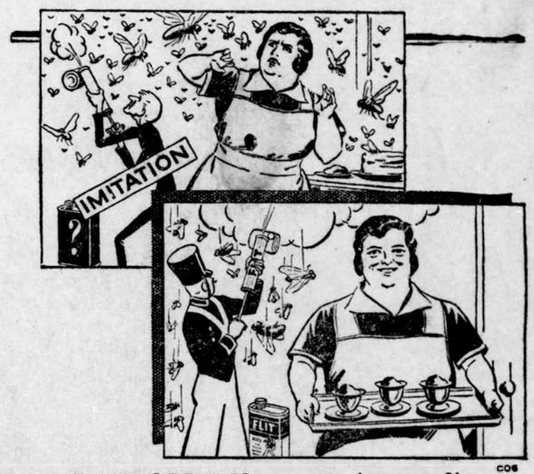
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of January 1933 Rs. 4,96,600; for the month of January 1934 Rs. 4,73,400.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for the month of January 1933 Rs. 4,90,186; for the month of January 1934 Rs. 5,00,423.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for Fiscal year upto January 31, 1933 Rs. 37,64,638; for current fiscal year upto January 31, 1933 Rs. 32,33,056; for current fiscal year upto January 31, 1934 Rs. 27,87,695.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for Fiscal year upto January 31, 1933 Rs. 35,28,071; for current fiscal year upto January 31, 1934 Rs. 34,28,165.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for Fiscal year upto January 31, 1934 Rs. 32,79,736.



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Latest Commercial News

GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT IN FRANC

New York Cotton Prices Unchanged

LONDON GOLD PRICE SOARING HIGHER AND HIGHER

Liverpool Wheat Easy But Argentine Linseed Firm

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

On Monday, the sterling dollar cross-rate showed a slightly declining tendency but the sterling franc cross-rate marked a very steady tone.

LONG LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market opened firm but profit-taking and long liquidation caused a set-back. There were quick fluctuations both ways but on the higher level there were more sellers than buyers.

LONDON GOLD PRICES SOARING HIGHER.

London gold price touched the new highest level of £ 7 today. It is soaring higher and higher day by day. The silver price witnessed a reactionary decline after yesterday's sharp advance.

CHICAGO GRAINS VERY STEADY.

Liverpool wheat ruled easy in the absence of enquiry but chicago grains and Argentine linseed ruled very steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN SLIGHTLY EASY.

The 3-1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan closed slightly easy at £87-7/8 with a decline of 2sh. 6d. from the previous closing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, Feb. 5.

Previous closing rate	11.76
To-day's opening rate	11.90
Difference	+.14
To-day's closing rate	11.76
Difference	Unchanged.
Broach Expectation	210

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Previous closing rate	6.06
To-day's opening rate	6.18
Difference	+.12
To-day's closing rate	6.22
Difference	+.16

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 5.

Prices continued to force ahead on considerable buying activity and foreign demand influenced by favourable situation in the textile situation and less offerings by southern houses but at higher levels some liquidation and realising appeared with the result that advances were not fully maintained but the underlying sentiment remained bullish throughout.

Trading in May opened at 11.90 i.e., 14 points higher than the previous closing. The market developed strength on buying by ocal and foreign interest influenced by steadier Liverpool advices and firmer stock exchange market but the rise induced realising and liquidation which partially pared down gains with May touching 11.84 when renewed buying set in which gradually carried the price to 11.94 but the market was again subjected to liquidation and realising with the price ruling at the time 11.90.

The New York cotton market finally closed unchanged at 11.76.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 5.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (11.46|11.46)) 11.68|11.68.
May (11.64|11.63) 11.90|11.87.
July 11.79|11.79) 12.06|12.03.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.08) 6.25
American May (6.06) 6.23.
Egyptian March (8.60) 8.82.
Egyptian May (8.57) 8.79.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay Feb. 5.
11-0 p.m.

As the New York futures opened was done in Broach A.M. at Rs. with a rise of 14 points business 212-12 at night but thereafter the prices declined to Rs. 212 as the New York cotton futures were reported to be about 9 to 11 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 5.

Previous closing	4.93 1/4
To-day's closing	4.93 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 5.

Previous closing	4.94 3/8
To-day's opening	4.93-1/2
To-day's closing	4.93 1/2
Difference	—.0 7/8

FRANC RATE.

London, Feb. 5.

Previous closing	78.31
To-day's opening	77.81
To-day's closing	79.87
Difference	+1.56

LONDON EXCHANGES

London Feb. 5.

London exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 4.93-1/2 and then weakened to 4.92-3/4. Thereafter it again steadied to 4.93. Subsequently fluctuations were narrow and uninteresting.

The sterling-dollar cross-rate finally closed at 4.93-1/2.

Franc opened at 77.81 and improved to 77.84 gradually strengthening to 79.43.

The closing france rate was 79.87.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 5.

India and China sold. The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 15/16d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 15/16	19 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 5.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6|18|3	£7|0|0

BULLION.

London, Feb. 5.

Influx (Nil) Nil.
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil.
6 months (1-1/8 p.c.) 1-1/8 p.c.
Silver (19 15/16d.) 19 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 5.

3 months (1-1/32 p.c.) 1-1/32 p.c.
4 months (1-1/16 p.c.) 1-1/16 p.c.
The closing franc rate was

CROSS-RATES.

London, Feb. 5.
3-30 P.M.

London on Bombay (1.6-3/32) 1.6-3/32.
Paris on Bombay (5.90 1/4) 6.00
New York on Bombay (37.12) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.97) 0.96-1/2.
London on Milan (58.37) 59.50.
London on Shanghai (1-4 5/16) 1-4 3/8.
London on Kobe (1-2 9/32) 5/16.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 52-3/8 for March, 52-5/8 for May and 54-3/4 for July i.e., about unchanged from the previous closing. The market was quiet in the absence of enquiry and lack of support.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 5.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 92-3/4 July at 91-7/8 and September at 92-3/4. The market improved on commission houses buying influenced by better stock exchange prices.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, Feb. 5.

Chicago oats opened steadier with May at 38-3/8, July at 37-3/4 and rye opened steady with May at 53-1/4. Business was rather quiet in the absence of speculative demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 5.

Trading in the Argentine linseed market was rather more active on good outside demand which carried May option to 12.23 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 5.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226 5/8) £227 3/8 firm.
Lead (£11 5/8) £11 3/4 firm.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 3/4 to 36 7/8) £37 to £37 1/4.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/4) 1-9 1/4.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Feb.|Mar. (£16) £16 1/4 value.
Dundee Feb. (£18-1/2) £18.
Lightning Feb. (£17 1/4) £17.

RUBBER.

Spot (4 25/32) 4-29/32 paid and buyers.
Jan.|Mar. (4-7/8) 5 1/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Feb.|Mar. (£11-7/16) £11 9/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Feb.|Mar. (£11 1/4) £11 3/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Feb.|Mar. (£9-1/2) £9 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb/Mar (£6-15/16) £9 1/4 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Silver opened steady, at Rs. 55/8 55/8 and 58|13 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. The market advanced on better Shanghai advices and some scattered buying but profit-taking caused a slight set-back. The closing rates was steady at Rs. 55|13, 55|13 and 58|14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34|6, 34|6 and 34|5 for Ready, Fagun and Chaitra delivery. The market was rather quiet early in the session but later became rather active in sympathy with movements of franc and prices advanced on some banks buying and closed steady at Rs. 34|7|9 34|7|9 and 34|6|9.

5 Per Cent FRENCH LOAN

4 Million Francs Subscribed

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Subscriptions to the first slice Treasury 5 per cent. Loan which was opened on 3rd January and closed on January 30th totalled four milliard francs.—Reuter.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" CONVICTIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Eleven women including Satyavati Devi and one man were sentenced under Section 32 of Police Act for obstructig traffic on the Independence Day by Mr. F. B. Pool. Additional District Magistrate to a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one week's imprisonment. Two others, Brijmohan and Amarnath were acquitted.—A. P.

BUSINESS IN SHARES SLACKENED AFTER FIRM OPENING

Effect Of Unsettled Political Conditions In Paris

WEAKNESS OF GOLD CURRENCIES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

On the Stock Exchange the new account started fairly well, goldminings and rubber shares being to the fore following the new high London price of £7 per one ounce of gold while rubber was quoted at 5-15|16 l.bh.

Business subsequently slackened owing to unsettled political conditions in Paris and weakness of gold currencies.

Firmness of rubber in commodities was due to the official announcement of the early possibility of the decision about the restriction by the Dutch Government.

Wall Street was firm advancing briskly encouraged by good industrial reports.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

New York, Feb. 5.

The 3½ p. c. Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £87-7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 5.
3-30 p.m.

The markets generally were quiet. Gilt-edgeds were easier. Industrials in general were generally quiet but there were some good features. Gold minings were easier chiefly on Paris selling.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3-1/2 per cent Consols (£75 7/8) £75 7/8.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/8) £102 3/8.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 3/4) £111 3/4.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101-5/8) £101 5/8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110-7/8) £110 7/8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 13 1/8) dol. 13 1/4.
International Holding (dol. 2-1/4) dol. 2-3/8.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 7 7/8) dol. 8-1/8.
Electrical Musical Insurance (22-7 1/2) 24-7 1/2.
Princhin John (33-3) 33-0.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (31-10 1/2) 31-7 1/2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95-1 1/2) 93-10 1/2 x.d.
Swadeshi Match (9-10 1/2) 10-0.
Dunlop Rubber (42-1 1/2) 42-3.
Unilliver Ordinary (24-7 1/2) 24-10 1/2.
Ford Motor (24-6) 24-9.
Cables and Wireless (10 1/2) 10 1/2.
British|American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6.
Cameras "A" (£8) £7 7/8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (117-7 1/2) 117-9.
P and O S N Co. Def. (19-4 1/2) 18-3.
Distillers (84-9) 85-0.
Bradsford Dyers (14-0) 14-9.
British Celanese (13-0) 12-10 1/2.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (61-3) 61-3.
Courtaulds Ordinary (42-10 1/2) 42-4 1/2.
Fine Cotton Spinners (13-3) 14-0.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (8-4 1/2) 8-3.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 23 3/8) dol. 23 3/4.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 7-0.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 5.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 3|4) £75 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£38) £38.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|4) £108 1|4.
4 1.2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£110) £110.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 1|2) £103 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (7|8 p.c. dis.) 7|8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3|4) £109 3|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£109) £109.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31-10 1|2) 32-6.
Doran Tea (57-6) 58-0.
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-9) 40-0.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo|Dutch Rubber (20-9) 21-3.
Gula Kelampong (20-7 1|2) 20-7 1|2.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28-0) 28-6.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (65-0) 63-1 1|2.
Burma Corporation (13) 13-1 1|2.
Rio Tintos (£21 5/8) £21-3/4.
East Rand Proprietary (47-6) 47-3
Rand Mines (132-6) 131-3.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (36-3) 37-6.
Anglo|Persian (50-0) 50-7 1|2.
Burma Oil (90) 90-7 1|2.
Mexican Eagle (11-6) 11-10 1|2.
Shell Transport (54-4 1|2) 55-0.
Royal Dutch (£23 1|2) £23 1|2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (222-6) 218-9.
Gedul (148-9) 147-6.
Moddar (New) (67-6) 66-10 1|2.
Sub. Nigel (209-4 1|2) 206-3.
Spring Mines (118-9) 118-9.
Union Corporation (112-6) 112-6.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 5.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motor (dol. 41 1/8) dol. 41 3/4.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 16 7/8) dol. 17-1/4.
U S Steel (Common) (dol. 56 1/8) dol. 58.
U S Steel (Preference) (dol. 95-1/4) dol. 97.

NO TRUCK WITH 'REDS'

Citrine And Indian Earthquake Victims

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The appeal made behalf of the Indian earthquake victims and the correspondence between Mr. Citrins. General Secretary of the Trades Union Council, and the Secretary of the League against Imperialism in that connection were discussed with "Reuter" in an interview by Mr. Citrine.

He said the T. U. C. and the Labour Party have repeatedly described the League as an organisation, whose primary purpose was to spread communist propaganda and have decided communications from such organisations would not be recogised and that evidently an attempt was being made to distort his letter to the League's Secretary (intimating this attitude) into an assumption of indifference on the part of the Trade Union movement in Britain to the sufferings Indian victims.

On the contrary, the British workers had utmost sympathy for the Indian sufferers in the disaster. The T. U. C. had always insisted these appeals should emanate from ccredited representatives of the Indian T. U. C. and any appeal from that source would be considered very sympatheticaly, but the T. U. C. would not consider any appeal from Communist organisations in Britain primarily concerned with exploiting the misery of Indian workers for their own ends.—Reuter.

MOVE TO THRUST LEES-MODY PACT ON COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 12.)

scheme which last till 31st March 1939.

MODY-LEES PACT

The salient points of the agreement between the Bombay millowners and the Lancashire Textile Delegation which was concluded in October last and which is given to effect in the present Bill, are:—

The Indian side would not make fresh proposals regarding British cotton piece-goods if and when the revenue position of the country made it possible for the Government of India to remove the general surcharges on all imports imposed in October 1931.

The duty on British cotton yarns may be 5 per cent 'ad valorem' with a minimum specific duty of 1-1/4 annas per pound.

Duties on British artificial silk piecegoods shall be 30 p.c. 'ad valorem or 2½ annas per square yard for 100 per cent artificial silk fabrics and 30 per cent or two annas per square yard for mixture of cotton and artificial silk. The agreement is to last two years ending 31st December, 1935.

INDO-JAP AGREEMENT

Important points in the Indo-Japanese Trade agreement which was intialled at Delhi early in January and which is also given effect to in the present Bill are:

Japan will be allowed to import into India 125,000,000 yards of piecegoods without any obligation to buy Indian raw cotton, but she must buy 1,000,000 bales of cotton in exchange for 325,00,-000 yards of piecegoods.

The maximum import permitted is 400,000,000 yards in exchange for 1,500,000 bales.

Piecegoods are divided into four categories: 45 per cent grey; 34 per cent coloured; 13 per cent bordered grey; 8 per cent bleached.

The agreement is to last for 3 years.

TARIFF SCHEDULE

The Tariff Schedule imposes, inter alia, the following duties:—

Raw silk excluding silk waste and noils, and silk yarn including thrown silk warps but excluding sewing thread and yarn spun from silk waste or noils twenty-five per cent ad valorem plus eleven and half annas per pound.

Silk waste and noils, silk yarn spun from waste or noils, and silk sewing thread twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than ninety per cent. of artificial silk of British manufacture, thirty per cent or two and half annas per square yard, whichever is higher; not of British manufacture fifty per cent. or four annas per square yard, whichever is higher.

Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than ninety per cent. silk including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk

(1) Fuji, Boseki and corded (excluding white corded) fifty per cent. ad valorem or three rupees per pound whichever is higher;

(2) Paj, Satin, Taffeta, Kodaku and spun crepe, fifty per cent. or Rupees five annas twelve per pound, whichever is higher;

(3) Other sorts fifty per cent. or rupees eight per pound whichever is higher.

Fabrics not otherwise specified; containing more than ten per cent. and not more than ninety per cent. silk not otherwise specified:

(1) Containing more than ten per cent. artificial silk fifty per cent or twenty-four annas per pound, whichever is higher;

(2) Containing not more than ten per cent. artificial silk fifty per cent ad valorem.

Cotton undervests knitted or woven and cotton socks and stockings ad valorem 25 per cent. or nine annas per pound whichever is higher.

BRITISH PREFERENCE

Fabrics not otherwise specified containing not more than ten per cent. silk but more than ten per cent. and not more than ninety per cent. artificial silk:

(1) A. Of British manufacture 30 per cent. ad vasorem or two annas per square yard, whichever is higher.

B. Non-British 50 per cent or three and a quarter annas per square yard, whichever is higher.

(2) Containing not more than 40 per cent. cotton of British manufacthre 30 per cent. or 2 and half annas per square yard, whichever is higher;

Non-British 50 per cent. or four annas per square yard, whichever is higher.

Cotton Twist and Yarn and cotton sewing or darning-thread,

(1) or counts above fifty's, British manufacture five per cent. non-British six and quarter per cent. ad valorem.

(2) of count fifty's and below of British manufacture five per cent. or one and quarter anna per pound, whichever is higher. non-British manufacture, six and a quarter per cent. or one and seven-eighth annas per pound, whichever is higher.

In textile manufactures the following articles, when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in the items 158-c to 158-k in the Tariff Act Schedule, ad valorem rates of duty will be the same as applicable to fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made:—

Bedsheets, bed spreads, bolster cases, counterpanes, tablecloths, tray cloths, bed covers, table covers, dusters, glass cloths, handkerchiefs, napkins, pillow cases, pillow slips, scarves, shirts, shawls, cotton sacks and towels.—A. P.

BANGALORE RACES

Increased Stakes For Coming Season

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Feb. 3.

Increased stakes combined with several improvements in the interests of both men and mounts, as well as owners, trainers and jockeys, make the 1934 Racing Season at Bangalore a more attractive one than hitherto. While last year, a sum of Rs. 1,13,350 was offered by way of stakes, this year the amount offered is Rs. 1,14,350 but the actual sum paid out last year was Rs. 1,40,000 because of the divisions in which races were run, owing to very large number of entries. A similar thing is expected this year also. The Cup value of the 10 cups offered as against 12 last year, has been lowered by a thousand. The total Cup value is Rs. 6,000. But the other stakes offered are higher.

Though as last year 7 days' racing is provided, there are 42 events this time as against 41 last year. The Yuvraj of Mysore Cup, Boranna's Cup, and the Stewards' Cup, offer this year, higher values, while the R.C.T.C. Cup, the Bobbilli Cup, the Trades' Cup, remain unaltered in their value The Apollo Cup value has been reduced to Rs. 3000 from Rs. 3500 of last year. The Maharaja's Cup and the R.C.T.C. Cup are the plums of the Season, since they carry heavy values.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RACE COURSE

Coming to the improvements effected in the Race Course, it may be said that the Club premises will present quite a different picture, owing to the several alterations that have been effected, Foremost amongst such will be the extra-space that has been made available as a result of the diversion of the road in front of the Race-course further north, to include a portion of the West-End Hotel, and Purna Prasad.

The Members' Stand has been improved by the addition of a Second Floor with an electric lift and the Mysore Royal Family Boxes are to be located in the Second floor. The Grand Stand has also been altered, improved and widened. The Ladies' Tote is a new addition built below Grand Stand. New starting gates, more spacious weighing rooms, improved paddock and stable accommodation are other improvements which will be very much appreciated. The centre of the course had been levelled up to give a clear view of both the starting and the progress of the races. A perfect course has also been made possible by the new watering arrangements, instituted at a cost of Rs. 50,000 last year.

Mch credit is due to Capt. Vesey, Capt. Nabi Khan and the stewards whose abiding interest has made Bangalore one of the best racing centres in India.

NINE DEATHS

Sequel To Pulwana Riots

SIALKOT, Feb. 5.

The deathroll in Pulwana rioting which occurred on Friday last is now nine, seven more persons who were wounded in the affray having since succumbed to their injuries.

At Sopor in North Kashmir, young men numbering about two to three hundred took out a procession, but the Wazirs promptly dispersed them and took the organiser into custody.

At Anantnag in South Kashmir, twenty arrests were made.

No further demonstrations, processions or hartals took place elsewhere in the State yesterday.

A State issued to-day states that the situation in Srinagar is reported to be quieter than before.—A. P.

VALAVANUR PANCHAYAT BOARD IN TROUBLE.

VILLUPURAM, (By Mail.)

It may be remembered that there was a deadlock in the working of the Village Panchayat Board at Valavanur, owing to strong difference of opinion among its members, as a result of which certain members petitioned to the Government on October 14 last. The Government have now, after persuing the petition, the memorandum of the President, South Arcot District Board, and the letter of the District Collector issued an order, asking the Panchayat Board to show cause why it should not be superseded for one year.

Large Buying In N. Y. Cotton

PRODUCTION CONTROL UNDER CONSIDERATION

Expanding Trade Stimulates Buying

BETTER DEMAND FOR CLOTH IN AMERICA

Bomaby, Feb. 5

On Saturday, the New York cotton futures market ruled firm on active buying and the market displayed strong tone. The buying was stimulated by favourable conditions in dry goods market and strength of Wall Street market.

INVESTMENT DEMAND.

American capital is now returning back in the country, owing to stable condition of money in America and most of it is finding its way in security and commodity markets. The demand is fairly large and it is difficult to cope with it, as the general opinion is optimistic and selling continues restricted.

ACREAGE CONTROL

It is now believed that the question of acreage reduction will be taken up by the administration as so far the result is not satsfactory. Very likely there will be a move for imposition of a big tax on the farmer who fails to reduce his area under cotton cultivation.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of two points with May delivery quoted 11.63. There was a fairly large buying which in the absence of any important selling, resulted in a further rise of 15 points. At this level there was slight reactionary tendency which caused a decline of two points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 14 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 11.95c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market also ruled firm on active buying and closed at a rise of 17 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 17 points to 11.73c.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Cotton prices made new high levels for the season on the monetary developments culminating in the devaluation of the dollar. Advances of around 3 dollars per bale from last week's low points met with heavy realising but offerings were absorbed by trade buying and some broadening of speculative demand. Desposition to take profits was increased by the uncertainty surrounding the coming acreage with some recent buyers evidently disappointed by the extension of time for signing the acreage curtailment contracts to February 15th. Officials attributed the extension to delays in getting the campaign under way and the mass of dealis involved.

The spot situation continues to tighten. Meanwhile the monetary developments have strengthened confidence in general commodity values from a long-range viewpoint but many are inclined to wait development in connection with acreage programme and are following the proposals for compulsory control of production very closely.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 to 7 points on trade and speculative buying. As soon as the demand was satisfied prices declined on higher Exchange and profit-taking. Later on there was general selling with little trade calling. The undertone of the market was easy as there was more inclination to take profit and the market lacked any important buying. The market closed at a decline of two points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 5 points.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy with increased selling and closed at a decline of five points with Jan/March 4.90, May 4.94 and May 5.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was barely steady with a scattered business Sakels futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points. Spot sakel otton prices closed 9 points higher at 8.85d. Uppers futures were quiet and closed a decline of one point to a rise of one point. Spot Upper cotton prices advanced 10 points to 7d. per lb.

STATISTICAL SITUATION

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Without utilising the equalisation fund the large imports of gold in America has caused confidence in Government Bonds and Securities leading to a further improvement in commodity prices.

According to a Treasury statement the devaluation of the dollar has resulted in a profit of 2,806 million dollars thereby converting the Budget deficit of 1,923 million dollars into a surplus of 971 million dollars.

A better demand is reported in Worth Street and with the statistical position showing a deficit of about 12 lacs bales in American stocks notwithstanding the world's spinners takings at 75,85,000 bales against 74,32,000 bales a year ago. This is causing a scarcity of contracts in the arrival market.

As stated on Saturday, we believe large Western operators are accumulating contracts and may easily force prices a cent higher before the end of this month and consequently we rcommend purchsaes on any temporary setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest (11-55 a.m.) ..... 11.78+.17
New York May Lowest (10-10 a.m.) ..... 11.63+.02
Liverpool May Highest 10-15 a.m.) 6.17
Liverpool May Lowest 11-40 a.m.) 6.05

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Liverpool: Considerable general liquidation since opening.

New York: Expending trade stimulating buying.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

Sterling dollar franc exchange rates will only reach equilibrium when heavy gold shipments across Atlantic completed, but which likely be protracted owing scarcity of freight as Bank of France is in technically strong position to meet gold drain. Looks as though rates will fluctuate around present levels time being American equalisation account may check gold imports by purchases foreign currency.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: To date results acreage reduction campaign not sufficient; believe Government therefore considering best form of control, possibly taxation all production of farmers who do not reduce; general conviction some control will be enforced. Reacted to-day on heavy profit taking.

New York: Market acting well, looks higher; market affected favourably by statistical situation, dry goods.

New York: Basis advancing, spot cotton difficult purchase: we expect market working higher.

New York: General opinion is gaining that Commodities, Securities prices will advance gradually till purchasing power reaches level of the 59 cent Dollar; farmers holding back their cotton; to-day's selling mostly by Longs realizing; considerable buying by outside interests, trade buying.

New York: (dated 2-2-34) Anticipate domestic credit, inflation and some crop restriction legislation; believe very bullish situation developing, especially if France abondons Gold: we suggest purchases.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Acreage reduction campaign certainly not as yet achieved very results hoped for. Sales mules fertilizer very heavy. Governmnet debating best form control, reported now considering taxation all production of farmers who do not reduce. General conviction Government will control production somehow. American spot position tighter than ever.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—General opinion seems to be gaining that commodities and securities prices will advance gradually till purchasing powers reach to level of 59 cents Dollar.

New York.—Sales cotton goods reported sixty per cent larger than production first three weeks January. Steady trade demand. Limited offerings due Government control.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The local Silver market ruled firm to-day and prices fluctuated widely The market opened at Rs. 55/8 and declined to Rs. 55/2 but later on prices advanced to Rs 56 on higher Shanghai advices and reports of no possibility of removal of import duty. There was marked improvement in the demand for near Settlement which resulted in narrowing down the difference between two settlement rates.

Gold market also ruled firm on active buying prices opened at Rs. 34/4 and advanced to Rs. 34/9. At this level there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 34/7/9.

Ready Gold	34 7 9
March Settlemnet	34 7 9
Ready Silver	56 0 0
February Settlement	56 0 0
March Settlement	58 6 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 3.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Power & Light Com	10
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dollar.	
Amer. Power & Light 5 p c P. A.	23
Amer. Forn. Power Com	11
Amer. Forn. Power Gold. D	53
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p c P.	27
Electric Bond Common	20
Electric Bond 5 dollar Pfd.	43
Electric Bond 6 p c Pfd.	52
Consolidated Gas	45 1/4
Columbia Gas	17
Columbia Gas 6 p c Pfd. A.	Nil
United Corpn.	Nil
American Tel. & Tel	120
Western Union Telg.	62 1/4
Radio Corp.	9
Chesapeake & Ohio	46 3/4
New York Central	43
Baltimore & Ohio R R	33
Erie R R	24
Pennsylvania R R	39
Union Pacific R R	131
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	34
Manhattan Modified Gtd.	18
Great North Pfd.	32
Interborough Rapid Transit	11
Third Avenue Railway	7
National Dairy	17
Hiram Walker	52
National Distillers	30
Distillers Seagram	22
Int. Tel. Tel.	Nil
General Foods	Nil
Bethelehem Steel	47
Bethelehem Steel 7 p c Pfd.	Nil
United States Steel	57 3/4
American Smelting	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	35 1/2
International Harvestor	45
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	Nil
General Motors	41 1/2
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	24
Goodyear Tyre	40
Goodyear Tyre 7 p c Pfd.	79
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14 1/4
Standard Oil of N J	48 1/2
Socony	19 1/4
American Radiator	17
Kelvinator	
Noranda Mines	Nil
Chase Bank	29 1/2
Guaranty Trust	Nil
Notional City Bank	29 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	480
Celanese Corporation of Amr.	42
International Carriers	Nil
Gildden	Nil
Lambert	Nil
Amr. Loc. 7 p.c. Prd.	Nil
Plymouth Oil	16 1/4
Atlantic Refining Oil	34 1/4
American Ice	9 1/2

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—March 73 May 52 July 36.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 209 —Liverpool May 6.14 Rs. 58 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 209 —New York May 11.76 Rs. 56 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/4.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Feb. 5.

T. T. on London.—

Previous Closing	1.4 1/4
To-day's Opening	1.4 7/16
To-day's Closing	1.4 7/16
Difference	+.3/16

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Broach A-May Op. 207 1/2; Highest 209 1/2; Lowest 207; Closing 207.

Broach J-Aug Op. 213 3/4; Highest 214 1/2; Lowest 213; Closing 213.

Oomra March Op. 184 1/4; Highest 186; Lowest 183 3/4; Closing 183 3/4.

Oomra May Op 186 1/4; Highest 187 3/4 Lowest 185 3/4; Closing 185 3/4.

Bengal March Op. 145; Highest 146; Lowest 144; Closing 144.

Bengal May Op. 148 1/4; Highest 149; Lowest 147 1/2; Closing 147 1/2

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 3.

SAKELS.

March	16.05+.46
May	16.15+.47
July	16.15+.45
November	16.00+.46
ASH	
February	12.10+.34
April	12.20+.35
October	12.22+.34
December	12.26+.30

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 3.

Spot Silver	44 1/8+.3/4c.
March	44.55+.1.05c.
May	45.05+.1.10c.

Tone:—Firm

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 211 for Broach A/M delivery but under long liquidation prices declined to Rs. 209/8. At this level there was increased buying which rallied prices to Rs. 210/12. The undertone of the market was good. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 12 points and later on was reported 15 points higher. There was further buying in the local market which closed at about the highest level of the day at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 213.
Broach J/A Rs. 219/12.
Oomra March 188/8.
Oomra May 189/8.
Bengal March 145/8.
Bengal May 149/8.

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Feb. 5

Cotton Broach A/M	15-0-0
Silver Fagan	2-0-0
Gold Fagan	0-14-6
Linseed May	0-7-0
Wheat May	0-5-0
Castorseeds May	2-1-0
Groundnuts May	2-8-0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 5

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good
M.G. Bengal U.P.		156	153	150	146
„ Panjab		156	153	150	146
„ Rajputana		156	153	150	146
„ Oomra					
No. 3	193	190	188	185	
„ C.P. No. 1	206	203	201	198	
„ C.P. No. 2	199	196	194	191	

READY COTTON SALES.

Feb. 5.

85 Kotak & Co. Akot 189
54 Rotak & Co. Partur 183 1/2
53 A. Damodar Khamgaon Umra Rate
100 B. Maheshwari Palej 9 on

BULLISH SENTIMENT IN LIVERPOOL

11 a.m.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool, Agents Messrs. A. Buston and Co.

Cotton undertone steady: Long liquidation well absorbed. Sentiment bullish Trade situation good.

100 B. Maheshwari Tirupur 2591/2
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Nagar 185 1/2
100 Madhavji Mill Bhilwara 144
84 Hirji Bharmal Bantva 166
71 Tata Mill Ujjain Broach Rate
49 Tata Mill Umra 35 on.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 5

		Old.	New
Bengal	Superfine ...		160
„	Fine ...		157
„	F.G. ...		153
Sindh-Punjab	Fine ...		157
„	F.G. ...		153
Wardha-Hingt	Fine	185	202
Nagpur Savner	„	185	202
Yeotmal	„	182	196
Arvi	„	182	196
Ellichpur	„	182	197
Amraoti-Berar	„	182	191
Khamgaon	„	182	191
Mulkapur	„	178	185
Khandesh	„	175	185
Jalna-Sailu	„	178	183
Burwah Sanavad	„	182	190
Broach	Fine	196	...
Punjab-American		...	218
„ „	mix	...	214
Cambodia		255	...
Miraj-Sangli		185	...
Compta	Good	190	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb. 5

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales.	3-2-34	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	2,760	1,52,264
Central India	1,741	99,895
Barsi and Nagar	655	93,945
Hyderabad-Gaorani	266	27,752
Berar	2,494	1,91,250
Central Provinces	910	45,653
Total Oomras	8,826	610,759
Dholera	218	9,588
N.-W. Provinces		5,672
Rajputana	786	16,892
Sind-Punjab	967	83,620
Borach	1,721	43,694
Coompta & Dharwar	184	9,165
Westerns-Northerns		3,639
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	512	5,979
Persian		594
American	313	18,847
Egyptian and African	732	51,177
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		24
Total	14,259	859,650

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In ful-pressed Bales	3-2-34	This year
Europe	1,789	177669
Japan & China	3,800	145,238
Coast Ports		8,291
Up-country by Rail		51,785
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		23,825
Total	5,569	406,808

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 5.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6 March.

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Feb. 15th.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 to April-May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 June.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Feb. Mar.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 April, May.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 271 1/2
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 266 1/2

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 580 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 600 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/4 Nominal.

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks sleling D D 101 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 157

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 56 1/2 Nominal.

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 96

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.93 5/8 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/16 5th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 5th inst.
London/Paris 78.25 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 22.00 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.90 3rd inst.
London/Italy 59.37 3rd inst.
London/Italy 59.37 3rd inst.
London/Berlin 12.93 3rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3rd inst.
London/New York 4.95 1/2 3rd inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.62 3rd inst.
Java/London 7.57 1/2 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-19-6 2nd inst. £6-18-3 3rd inst
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 2nd inst. 19 15/16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 2nd inst. 19 15/16 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 5/16 2nd inst. 44.40 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 1/16 p.c. 2nd inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 1/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos. 1 8/4 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Feb. 5

Linseed May	6-9-0
Wheat May	4-0-3

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 5th day of February, 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

Valdas. April-May 1934. Rs.

(B. T.)	
8-0	Rs. 211-/0
10-30	Rs. 210/12
12-30	Rs. 211/8
1-30	Rs. 211/12
2-30	Settlement.
4-30	Rs. Rs. 213/4
5-0	Rs. 213/8
	April-May.
Highest	213/4
Lowest	210/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 5

Khandesh	2,760 Bales
Central India	1,747 „
Barsi-Nuger	655 „
Hilderabad-Gaorani	266 „
Berar	2,494 „
Central Provinces	910 „
Dhollera	218 „
Rajputana	786 „
Sind-Punjab	967 „
Broach	1,721 „
Compta-Dharwar	184 „
Tinnevelley & Cambodia	512 „
Americans	313 „
Egyptians	94 „
East Africans	638 „
Total Cotton	14,259 „
Wheat	5,628 Cwts.
Linseed	3,196 „
Rape, Rai & Mustar seeds	840 „
Gingellyseed	2,008 „
Groundnuts	19,149 „
Castorseed	379 „
Rice	1,131 „
Myrabollams	2,2274 „
Cottonseed	16,252 „
Gram	1,901 „
Joowar	455 „
Barley	899 „
Bajree	739 „
Coal	1,548 Tons

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Cement Shares Look Up

ADVANCING MEETING LIQUIDATION IN HYDRO-ELECTRICS

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The Share Bazar opened firm to-day with general buying but later on prices ruled quiet on long liquidation particularly in Hydro Electric shares. At the opening Andhra shares were about Rs. 9 higher and Powers were Rs. 7 above previous closing. But at the close prices were slightly below the last closing.

Cement shares ruled firm with an active demand. Punjabs and Bundi shares were in good request. To-day the attention of the market was drawn to the firm tone displayed by cement shares.

Mill shares moved within a narrow range while Tata Steel shares ruled quiet but steady without any important business. It is understood that at present operators are inclined to await financial developments in Europe as it is anticipated that if the European Gold Block goes off the gold standard, there may be large imports of steel from Belgium at competitive prices.

Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 757/8. Indores improved to Rs. 110. Kohinoors to Rs. 130. Tata Powers started at Rs. 940 and closed at Rs. 931/4. Andhras touched Rs. 1357/8 to close at 1347/8. Cements spurted to-day. Bundis rose to Rs. 26/10 and Punjabs closed at Rs. 16/13. Turnover in Railways was comparatively more to-day. Amritsar Pattys were done at Rs. 113/12. Mondras came to business at Rs. 78/8 and Taptys were traded in at Rs. 728/12. Alcocks rose to Rs. 180 and Burmas finished at Rs. 401/8. Tata Steel ordys. touched Rs. 53/4 to close at 52/8. Deferreds were unchanged at Rs. 202/8. Tata Steel 2nd preference were steady at Rs. 116/8. Nagpore prefs. were priced at Rs. 460.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Bom. Dyeing 760, 57
Century 200, 194, 195
Central India 241, 36
Colaba 73
Crescent
Fazilbhoy
Kohinoor 132, 30
New Great 122, . 18
Pearl
Simplex 75, 74
Swadeshi 155, 52
Bundi 26-4, 10
I. Cement 288, 92, 91
T. Steel Dfd. 206, 2
T. Steel Ord. 53-2, 8, 12, 8
B. Steam 270, 68
B. Burma 405, 398, 401
Tata Hydro 145-10, 144-11
Andhra 1360, 45, 50, 47
Tram. Ord. 139-6

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 5

		Rs. as.
100 Abm. Advance	..	273 12
500 Bom. Cotton	..	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	..	757 0
250 Bradbury	.. ..	90 0
100 Century	.. ..	195 10
100 Central India	..	236 4
100 Colaba	.. ..	75 13
100 Coorla	.. ..	62 8
100 Crescent	.. ..	7 4
250 Currim	.. ..	6 4
250 David	.. ..	60 0
250 Dawn	.. ..	N 395 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	..	0-2-3
100 Elphinstone	.. ..	2 0
250 Fazal	.. ..	7 7
100 Finlay	.. ..	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	.. ..	95 0
100 Gokak	.. ..	106 4
1000 Hindustan	.. ..	1,640 0
100 Indore	.. ..	110 0
50 Kastoorchand	..	0 12
100 Khatau	.. ..	55 8
100 Kohinoor	.. ..	127 10
250 Laxmi	.. ..	750 0
100 Madhowji	.. ..	4 0
250 Madras United	..	65 0
1000 Morarji	.. ..	397 8
250 Model	.. ..	50 0
50 Mysore	.. ..	90 0
200 New Great	.. ..	118 12
100 Oosmanshani	..	N 58 0
250 Pabani	.. ..	3 8
250 Pearl	.. ..	3 0
100 Phoenix	.. ..	248 12
25 Sassoon Silk	.. ..	30 0
1000 Sholapur	.. ..	2,977 8
50 Simplex	.. ..	74 6
100 Swadeshi	.. ..	152 8
100 Swan	.. ..	N 35 0
25 Tata	.. ..	N 20 0
500 Vishnu	.. ..	1,430 0
1000 Western	.. ..	731 4

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	.. ..	88 8
25-50 Central	.. ..	24 2
500 Imperial	.. ..	1,227 8
125-500 Imp. Contry. N.	..	306 4
50-100 India	.. ..	102 12
5 Union	.. ..	4 8

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	.. ..	26 10
70 Gwalior	.. ..	77 2
250 Indian	.. ..	291 4
40 Katni Def.	.. ..	1071 4
100 Katni Ord.	.. ..	281 43
75 Okha	.. ..	152 18
100 Punjab	.. ..	16
100 Shanabad	.. ..	288 2
70 United	.. ..	62 12

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	.. ..	12 0
15-75 New India	..	26 2
200 Oriental	.. ..	35,25 0
10-100 Vulcan	.. ..	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	..	142 10
1000 Andhra Valley	..	1347 8
10 Ajmer	.. ..	7 14
50 Bombay Tram.	..	139 1
100 Bom. Suburban	..	130 0
10 Broach	.. ..	10 2
100 Karachi	.. ..	191 4
100 Poona	.. ..	187 8
100 Surat	.. ..	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	.. ..	144 11
1000 Tata Power	..	931 4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	..	783 12
100 Amr. Patty	.. ..	113 12
100 C. Province	.. ..	78 4
100 Dhon. Baramati	..	83
100 Gujarat	.. ..	62
100 Mandra Bhon	..	78 8
100 Pachora Jamner	..	77
100 Sara Sirajgung	..	xd 79 8
500 Tapty Valley	..	728 12

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	.. ..	14 12
30 Tata Steel Def.	..	202 0
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	..	52 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	.. ..	180 0
10 Belapur Sugar	..	170 0
100 Bombay Steam	..	268 12
100 Bom. Burma	..	401 4
50 Bom. Burma Contry	..	140 0
34 Br. Petrol	.. ..	2 10
50 Bombay Telephone	..	86 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	..	133 12
100 Ind. Radio def.	..	492 8
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	..	457 8
1000 Port Canning	..	551 4
15 Scindia	.. ..	10 4
30 Tata Construction	..	56 8
25 Tata Oil	.. ..	16 8

PREF. SHARES.

7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	..	1,220 0
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	..	270 8
7 p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F)	..	79 4
5 p.c. Cen. India (TF)	..	460 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	.. ..	123 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd [T. F.]	..	135 0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement		13 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	..	127 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	..	1,236 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st N		160 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd [b]		116 8
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill [c]	..	17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	.. ..	635 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 5.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ p.c. G P N Sett	85/12
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	85/13
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	100-3
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	100/4
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	114/8
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	114/9

TAXFREES.

4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	100/4
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113/8
5-1/2 p.c. 1933 Mysore	109/8
6½ p.c. 1935 BDL	106/1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95/13
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100/11
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102/2
4½ p c 1934 Cash	101-2-0
4½ p.c. 1955/60	106/10
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106/12
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107/0
5 p c 1935 Cash	103-10
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107/13
6½ p.c. 1935 T B	105/10

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 pc. B P T 1974	95//4
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	95
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	106
6p.c. M Deb. 1954	118/8
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118/8
6½ p.c. B I T 1937	108/0

3½ p.c. paper opened at Rs. 85/8 firmed up to Rs. 85/15/9 declined to 85/9/6 to close as above.

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay has issued the following Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 31st January 1934:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,77,98.89
Reserve Coin and bullion:—	
In India Silver coin	89,61,29
In India Gold bullion	37,31.85
In India Silver bullion	10,69,42
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	40,36,33

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 5.

May	0.92 1/4
July	0.91 1/8
September	0.92

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

March	52 3/8d.
May	53 5/8d.
July	54 3/8d.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1934

MOVE TO THRUST LEES-MODY PACT ON COUNTRY

TARIFF BILL SENSATION

Bhore's Announcement In Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

New Delhi, February 5.

Rarely has the Press Gallery felt so excited as to-day.

The prospect of a first-class debate on the States' Protection Bill was enough to cause unusual interest, and added to it came the stunning blow that Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, like Mr. K. C. Roy in 1931, had died on the morn of discussion of the Bill putting new fetters on the Press.

The day began with Government's announcement that Simla exodus will be kept up till the New Constitution came. Finally, Sir Joseph Bhore gave an exciting time by introducing the new Tariff Bill, whose sensational announcement was the acceptance of the Mody-Lees Pact, and added to the interest in the Gallery by presenting the report on the Tariff Bill relating to miscellaneous goods.

When this morning there appeared a statement in the Press indicating action that Lancashire was taking to encourage Indian cotton, it was indicative of the fact that British interests were anxious to create a favourable atmosphere in the Assembly for the reception of the announcement of the acceptance of Mody-Lees Pact.

BHORE'S STATEMENT.

What caused some flutter in the lobby was Sir J. Bhore's statement printed along with the Bill that the Bill gave effect to the "unofficial agreement between representatives of Indian and United Kingdom textile industries," which means that Mr. Mody acted for India and not for his association.

Notes on clauses in the same statement, however, refer to the agreement as between "the Bombay Millowners's Association and Lancashire Textile Delegation," thus, whereas the former overestimates the status of the Pact, the latter reduces that status below Mr. Mody's own estimate, because he claims that it is the Millowners' Association of Bombay and not the Bombay Millowners' Association that entered into the Pact.

The protection which the Tariff Board recommended for 10 years, has been given for five years, partly because it is difficult to look so far ahead, and also because the Textile Industry must not be given long cover, so that it may be prevented from relapsing into incompetency.

The Select Committee's report on the tariff Bill relating to Japanese goods has been so worded as to answer the Japanese criticism that consumers' interests were being sacrificed. The Committee has given its judgment that this is not so.

References to Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar in the Assembly were brief, but the most sincere tribute was paid to one who left his mark in the Assembly, not as a speaker, but as a man behind scenes, and the best brain on a Select Committee.

Bombay-Lancashire agreements.

"The Tariff Board have found that the cotton textile industry has established its claim to substantive protection," says Sir Joseph in the Statement of Objects and reasons," but the Government of India, while accepted the conclusion, have found it necessary to review the measure of protection recommended by the Board in the light of events subsequent to the submission of the Report, namely the new Trade agreement with Japan together with the unofficial agreement between the representatives of Indian and United Kingdom textile industries."

LEGALISING BOMBAY PACT

"The present Bill gives statutory effect teo the aforementioned agreements which the Government of India accept as a satisfactory basis for a protective scheme, subject to readjustment which may be found necessary on the the expiry of the agreements."

"The opportunity is also taken to incorporate into the Bill the delisions of the Government of India on the Board's recommendations on the claims of the Sericultural industry to protection."

Explaining the object of the five year protective scheme, Sir Joseph Bhore says that it does not follow that the rates of duty now imposed are incapable of alteration within this period.

On the contrary, during the currency of the scheme, two occasions will certainly arise in which reconsideration of the duty will be necessary. In the first place, the Indo-Japanese agreement in respect of cotton piecegoods will terminate on March 31, 1937 and it will be necessary, whether a fresh agreement has been concluded or not to determine what level of duties will be appropriate therafter.

RELIEF TO LANCASHIRE

In the second place, it is the essence of the agreement between the Bombay Millowners Association and the Lancashire Textile Delegation that shou be possible within the currency of the agreement, namely in the period ending December 31, 1935, to remove the general surcharge imposed by the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 the duties on cotton piecegoods of British manufacture will be reduced to the basic rate of 20 per cent 'ad valorem' or (in the case of plain greys) 3½ annas per pound. Furthermore on the expiry of the period of the agreement, the adequacy of that basic rate will be the subject of investigation with a view to revising it if necessary.

PROVISIONS

The provisions contained in the Bill are:

Clause 1. The Bill shall come into force on a date to be fixed by the Governor General in Council.

Clause 2. Gives the new schedule.

Clause 3. Exempts from surcharge all items which have been made dutiable at rates other than the general revenue rate of 5 per cent 'ad valorem.'

Clause 4. Prescribes a period of 5 years for the protective

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIAN TARIFF BILL

Govt. Incorporate Lees-Mody Pact

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Bill giving protection to the cotton textile and sericultural industries for a period of five years ending 31st March 1939 was introduced by Sir Joseph Bhore in the Legislative Assembly to-day.

The Bill which comes into force on a date to be notified later gives effect to the Indo-Japanese and

The Maharaja and Maharani of Indore, with their newly born babe, arrived on Friday morning from the Continent by the Italian Mail Boat.

NO CURRENCY WAR YET

Stabilisation Fund Not Yet Started, Says Washington Report

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A report from Washington States that Treasury quarters have disclosed, for reasons not explained, that a Stabilisation Fund has not yet been created has temporarily abated apprehensions of London City corresponderts lest the Fund be used to start a currency war.

It is understood that neither London nor Paris has been sounded by America regarding currency stabilisation. Moreover it is held that the basis of a business like discussion would not exist until the dollar finds its level and the dollar is intrinsically undervalued, whereas Roosevelt is determined to depreciate it further.—Reuter's Special.

GOLD PRICE STILL TO INCREASE

NEW YORK, Feb. 4

Mr. Frank Gannet, a recent visitor to the White House, is convinced that gold price will be further increased because the present figure has merely prevented commodity prices falling.

Mr. Paviavsky, Monetary expert at the Brookings Institution, expresses the opinion that the commodity level has risen only twenty per cent compared with sixty per cent increase in the gold price.—Reuter'

ONLY BAR TO GOLD FLOW

LONDON, Feb. 5

The Gold flow to America at present is only limited by the willingness of shipping companies to take large individual consignments and is the frequency of the sailings of fast ships.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN STANDARD MILLS

500 Workers Down Tools As Protest Against Wage Cut

It is reported that 500 men of the Standard Mills went on strike on Monday morning. The full strength of the establishment is about 561 men.

The strike is a sequel to the recent cut imposed in the wages of the men.

JESSORE BOARD'S APPEAL DISMISSED

JESSORE, Feb. 3.

The District Judge of Jessore has dismissed the appeal preferred on behalf of the Jessore District Board against the decree passed by the Subordinate Judge in favour of Mr. Surendra Nath Haldder who filed a suit for declaration that the resolution adopted by the District Board authorising the Chairman to spend upto Rs. 3,000/- out of its fund for propaganda work to fight the anti-Union Board Movement started at Bandabil'a in 1930 as illegal, 'ultra Vires' and without jurisdiction and for permanent injunction on the Board not to spend the amount for the purpose.—(United Press)

FINE CENTRE FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY

PARDI, (Surat), Feb. 4.

That the south of Surat District is a fine centre where the lands are suitable for sugarcane plantation and therefore for the growth of a prosperous sugar industry, was the view expressed by various speakers at the opening ceremony of the Pardi Sugar Factory to-day by Mr. J. H Garett, the Commissioner of the Northern Division in the presence of a distinguished gathering.—United Press.

THE SILVER LINING

Earthquake Has Revealed Nation's Unity, Says Sir C. V. Raman

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Feb. 5

Presiding over the school day celebrations of the National High School, premier, institution in Mysore which together with imparting education tries to impart to students the excellent opportunities for serving the motherland, last evening, Sir C. V. Raman had the occasion to refer to the earthquake in Bihar and the havoc done there.

Sir Raman said "I was very deeply touched when I heard your headmaster mention that you had foregone your lunch in order to help the suffering Bihar

All of you have heard and read in the papers about the sufferings of the people of Bihar. They say that there is no cloud however dark that has not a silver lining.

This great calamity has at least had a silver lining that it has shown clearly that our motherland is one whole country and the suffering of Bihar has seen the remarkable unity and sympathy throughout India that sympathy, that conspicuous manifestation shows tha India is still one great country and not a fragmentation or collection of diverse nations of different nationalities."

Sir Raman proceeding said, "I feel sure that there can be no true lesson taught to our boys and girls than to realise that to whatever town or province, or to whatever little community they may belong, we are all sons and daughters of mother India. If the School puts that idea foremost in its programme of education it has done something which every school in India ought to do.

DEWAS JUNIOR DEAD

Sir Malharrao Pawar Passes Away

The Bombay Agent of Dewas (Junior) has received news that His Highness Maharaja Saheb Sir Malharrav Pawar, K.C.S.I. of Dewas suddenly expired at Dewas on Sunday.

"WANT TONS OF MONEY"

Pt. Malavia Issues Stirring Appeal

BENARES, Feb. 4

Pandit Malav yaji issues the following appeal:—

"I once more appeal to every one to share a bit of sorrow and suffering of Bihar in her hour of distress. The cry of Bihar is piercing my heart. I want tons of money to be sent immediately for the relief of men women children and the speechless cows and cattles in Bihar."—(United Press).

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK RECORDED

1,600 Miles Away From Bombay

POONA, Feb. 5.

The weather remains dry over the country.

Temperature continues to be below normal from the Punjab and upper Sind to south-west Bengal and Orissa.

A fresh western disturbance is causing cloud along the north-west frontier.

FORECAST:—A few falls of rain or snow may occur in Baluchistan.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:— An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,600 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 19hrs. and 2mins. (S.T.) on Sunday, February 4th.—A.P.

Daylight Robbery At Marine Lines

Servants Assaulted And Money Bags Snatched

A very daring robbery was committed on Sunday morning opposite the residence of Mr. K. H. Shroff, Exchange Broker, residing at 1st Marine Lines, Bombay when two servants of Mr. Shroff carrying Rs. 9,283 were brutally assaulted and the money which was in bags taken away by the culprits. The Esplanade Police were communicated with and the injured man was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The Police were successful in arresting, the same evening, one Narayan Bhaskar alleged to be implicated in the robbery and on Monday morning Manubhai Narsidas, Manager of the Surti Hindu Hotel, was arrested from whom the police recovered three bags containing Rs. 7,000 of the stolen money.

The two suspects were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday morning.

The Magistrate ordered the first suspect to be remanded into Police custody till February 18 and the second suspect was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN MYSORE

Leaders To Discuss Problem With Mahatma

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Feb. 3.

Messrs. V. Venkatappa, President, Bangalore District Board, and M. A. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Advocate and Brahmachari Ramachandra of the Kengeri Ashram, all office-bearers of the Mysore State Anti-Untouchability League, have proceeded to Coonoor to confer with Mahatmaji about the Harijan problem in Mysore. Though the Government have been doing a lot for the uplift of the Harijans, much more still remains to be done. The question of utilising a portion of the funds collected in the Mysore State by Mahatmaji during his recent visit for Harijan cause in the State itself will, I understand, be discussed with Mahatmaji.

It is very likely that Mahatmaji after finishing his Tamil Nadu Tour, pass through Bangalore en-route to Karnataka.

VILLAGERS ATTACK POLICE PARTY

LYALLPUR, Feb. 5.

A report has been received from a village in the jurisdiction of Rajana Police Station that, a police party consisting of an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and two constables, while trying to arrest an accused were attacked by a party of villagers. All the three policemen received serious injuries, and have been brought to the Civil Hospital. The Superintendent of Police has reached the spot. Details are awaited.—United Press.

"SKETCH" CASE TRIAL COMMENCES

PURULIA. Feb. 3.

The hearing of the "Sketch" defamation case in which Mrs Gutherie, its Editor and Mr. H N Barerjee, Printer and Publisher, are the accused commenced, today, before Khan Bahadur Najabul Hussain, Sessions Judge, Manbhum-Samba'pore.

The accused have been charged with defaming a Sub-Inspector of Police, Dhanbad under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

In their trial at the Lower court they were convicted but on an appeal the High Court of Patna sent the case back for retrial as the jury was not legally constituted.

The "'de novo" trial commenced with a fresh jury.—(United Press.)

KASHMIR GOVT. CRITICIZED

Sub-Committee Moves To Safe guard Interests Of Muslims

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

A resolution criticising the steps taken by the Kashmir Government "against the people of the State who are agitating in a constitutional manner for securing their rights" was passed at an emergency meeting of the All-India Muslim League held under the presidency of Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, M. L. C.

The meeting appointed a sub-committee to approach the Aga Khan to discuss the manner by which the interests of the Musalmans could be safeguarded and also the manner in which they could co-operate with other Muslim organisations for the purpose of achieving that object.

It was decided to present an address of welcome to H. H. the Aga Khan on behalf of the Muslim League.—A. P.

JATS INDULGE IN FREE FIGHT

One Man Killed And Two Injured

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 5.

One man is reported to have been killed on the spot and two seriously injured in a fracas that took place yesterday between two Jat parties of village Gobindpura, in Nawanshehr Doaba Tehsil over the use of a sugarcane crusher ("Belna") and indulged in altercation which soon developed into a regular lathi-fight, resulting in one death and injuries to two who were admitted to hospital. The Banga Police have arrested several persons on both sides.—United Press.

"PRABHAT FERIES" RESUMED

AGRA, Feb. 5.

In connection with their anniversary celebrations which are to be held on the Shivratri day, the local Arya Samaj is taking out Prabhat Pheries (Morning Processions) every day in the early morning. Although it is extremely cold these days still a large number of Aryasamajists attend the function daily.—United Press.

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